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Rhondda Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

For the year 1939.

FERNDALÉ :

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1941.



Rhondda Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

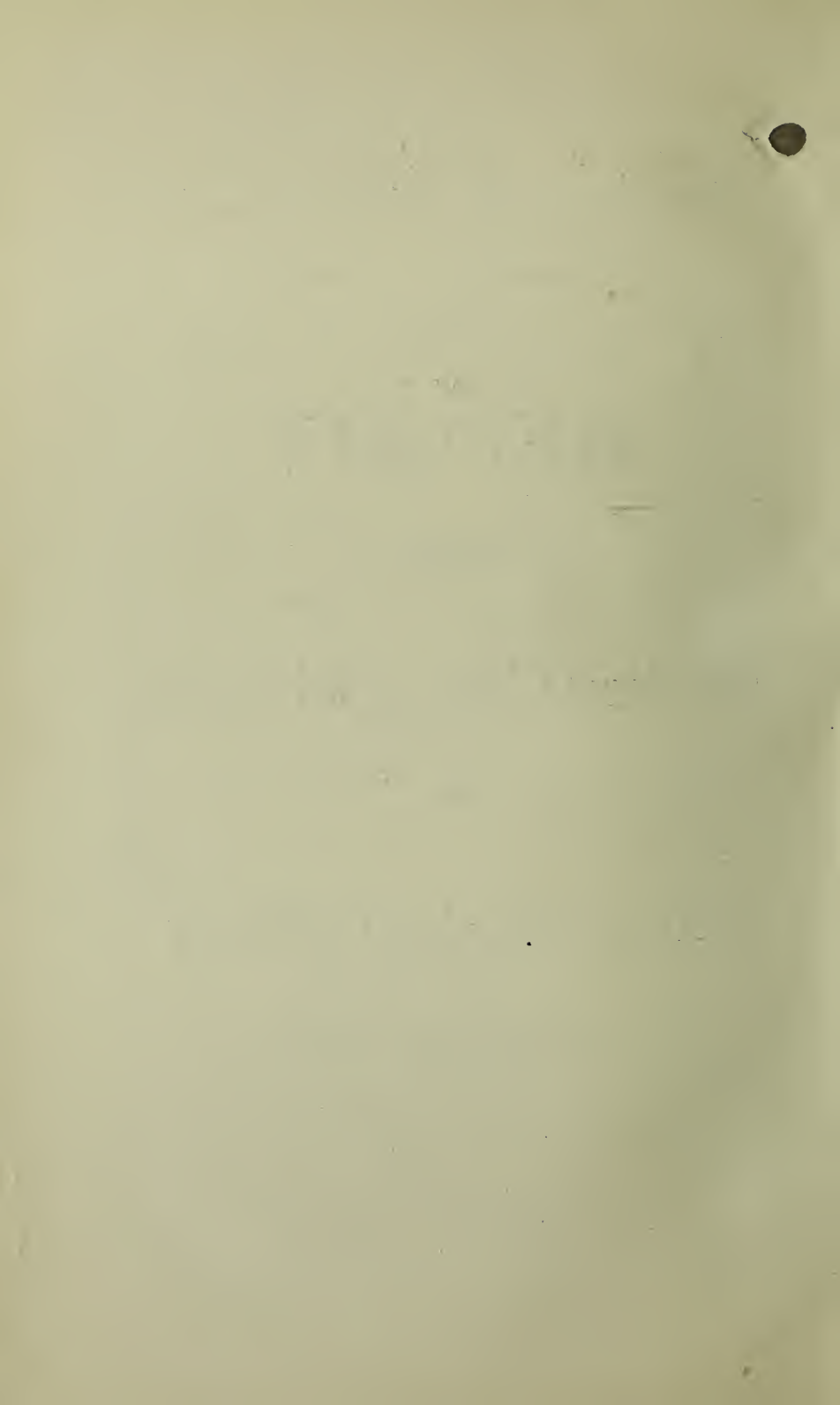
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Rhondda Urban District Council.

Members of the Council.

- Councillor Mrs. LILLIE ANNIE HUGHES, J.P. (*Chairman*)
 „ JOHN THOMAS DAVIES (*Vice-Chairman*).
 „ LEONARD HENRY COOK.
 „ EDWARD JOHN WILLIAMS.
 „ RHYS MORGAN REES.
 „ JOHN MINTON, J.P.
 „ EVAN MORGAN DAVIES (7 months).
 „ IORWERTH RHYS THOMAS.
 „ Mrs. ANNIE PRICE, J.P.
 „ WILLIAM CLIFFORD VENING.
 „ GLYN LEWIS WALES.
 „ JAMES DAVIES (3 months).
 „ ALBERT TROTMAN (9 months).
 „ JOHN LEIGH DAVIES.
 „ PHILLIP MORRIS.
 „ WILLIAM SAMUEL LANE, J.P.
 „ SIDNEY MITCHELL.
 „ ALCWYN PENRY GLANVILLE.
 „ THOMAS R. DAVIES.
 „ MARK HARCOMBE.
 „ OWEN JAMES BUCKLEY, J.P.
 „ THOMAS BOWEN THOMAS.
 „ THOMAS HENRY SMITH.
 „ EVAN JOHN OAKLEY.
 „ WILLIAM MURRAY WILLIAMS.
 „ WILLIAM REES.
 „ DAVID JOHN RICHARDS.
 „ JOHN TALFRYN LLEWELLYN.
 „ MORGAN BENJAMIN.
 „ LEONARD BATEMAN.
 „ DAVID TIMOTHY DAVIES, J.P.
 „ Mrs. CATHERINE M. PARFITT.

Councillor GEORGE EDWARD MASLIN.
 „ FRANK WILLIAMS.
 „ ALFRED EVANS, J.P.
 „ MORGAN DAVIES.
 „ DAVID PHILLIPS.

Clerk of the Council :

DAVID JOHN JONES, M.B.E.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor THOMAS BOWEN THOMAS (*Chairman*).
 „ EDWARD JOHN WILLIAMS.
 „ JOHN THOMAS DAVIES.
 „ WILLIAM CLIFFORD VENING.
 „ JAMES DAVIES (3 months).
 „ ALBERT TROTMAN (9 months).
 „ WILLIAM SAMUEL LANE, J.P.
 „ OWEN JAMES BUCKLEY, J.P.
 „ WILLIAM REES.
 „ MORGAN BENJAMIN.
 „ Mrs. CATHERINE M. PARFITT.
 „ DAVID PHILLIPS.
 „ ALFRED EVANS, J.P.

Chairman of the Finance Committee (*Ex-Officio*).

Chairman of the Council (*Ex-Officio*).

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

All the Members of the Health Committee, together with :—

Councillor Mrs. ANNIE PRICE, J.P.

„ Mrs. LILLIE ANNIE HUGHES, J.P.

Mrs. M. A. EVANS.

Mrs. M. J. HARCUMBE.

THE HOUSING COMMITTEE.

All the Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of the Council's Hospitals, and School Medical Officer :—

D. J. THOMAS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare Work :—

GWLADYS D. DAVIES, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers :—

THOMAS C. ROY GEORGE, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Wales).

L. VIVIAN WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

WINIFRED LI. ACRAMAN, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

JENNET EVANS, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool), D.P.H. (Wales).

EDGAR CLIFFORD POWELL, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

For portion of year :—

RUTH PENLON JONES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

*Specialist Officers (part time) :—**Ophthalmic Surgeon—*

J. W. GLENTON MYLER, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Consulting Obstetrician—

R. GLYN MALIPHANT, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Orthopaedic Surgeon—

NATHAN ROCYN JONES, M.D. (Cantab), F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

Medical Officer, Birth Control Clinic—

SYBIL M. MORGAN, B.Sc. (Wales), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Dental Surgeon :—

JOHN H. REID, L.D.S. (R.C.S., England).

Assistant Dental Surgeons :

DAVID ARCHIE THOMAS, L.D.S. (Liverpool).

RHODA KELSO, L.D.S. (Belfast).

Lay Assistant Administrative Officer :

T. J. REES.

Matron of Fever Hospitals :

OLIVE EVANS.

Assistant Matron :

EDITH BYWATER.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

(a.c.) THOMAS OSBORNE Telephone No., Pentre 37.

Sanitary Inspectors :

		<i>Sanitary</i>			
		<i>District</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>	
(a.c.)	GWILYM GRIFFITHS	6	.....	Tonypandy	13.
(a.c.)	EDGAR M. THOMAS	1	.....	Treorchy	350.
(a.c.)	WILLIAM J. EVANS	9	.....	Ferndale	2.
(a.)	IDRIS T. WATKINS	7	.....	Porth	49.
(a.c.)	DANIEL MORGAN	.....	5	.....	Tonypandy 176.
(a.c.d.)	DAVID J. OWEN	3	.....	Pentre	24.
(b.c.)	ROBT. BADEN DAVIES	4	.....	Tonypandy	261.
(a.c.)	RICHD. OLIVER EVANS	2	.....	Treorchy	266.
(a.c.)	J. JENKYN EVANS	8	.....	Porth	175.

Shops Inspectors :

(a.c.) ARTHUR JONES.

(a.c.) RICHARD M. LEWIS.

Lady Supervisor of Welfare Centres and Health Visitors :

(a.e.f.g.h.) ANNIE CRABTREE.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

				<i>Ward No.</i>
(g.)	ELIZABETH HUGHES	.....	.....	3
(g.)	EDITH M. WATKINS	.....	.....	2
(g.h.)	ELIZABETH ISRAEL	.....	.....	9
(e.)	EDITH VIOLET GIBSON	.....	.....	1
(e.g.h.)	EDITH STEPHENS	.....	.....	7
(g.h.)	MYFANWY BUCKLEY	.....	.....	4
(g.h.)	SARAH HANNAH DAVIES	.....	.....	11
(g.)	EDITH MORGAN	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	FLORENCE SALMON	.....	.....	6
(e.g.h.)	ETHEL EVANS	.....	.....	8
(e.g.h.)	CISSIE EVANS	.....	.....	5
(e.g.h.)	LILIAN MORGAN	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	VERA RUTTLEY	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	ANN DAVIES	.....	.....	—
(e.g.h.)	GWYNETH M. DAVIES	.....	.....	10

For portion of year :—

(e.)	MARJORIE MARTIN	.....	.....	10
(e.g.h.)	SYBIL EVANS	.....	.....	—

Orthopaedic Nurse :
(h.k.) MARY WATKINS.

Dental Attendants :
CONSTANCE T. HARRISON.
ELUNED PROTHEROE.
GWYNETH ATKINS.

Municipal Midwifery Service :

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Sister Midwives.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
1-4 .....(g.h.i.)	EDITH M. REES	 Pentre 41
5-7 .....(g.h.i.j.)	SARAH EDWARDS	 Tonypandy 83
8-11 .....(g.h.i.)	EVELYN M. JAMES	 Porth 130
<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Midwives.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
1-2	(g.) ELIZ. A. MORGAN	 Treherbert 278
	(g.) LUCY THOMAS	 Treherbert 277
	(g.h.) MARTHA A. DAVIES	 Treorchy 247
	(g.) FLORENCE M. TAMLYN	„ 228
3-4	(g.) EMILY M. PROSSER	 Pentre 38
	(g.) JESSIE POWELL	 Pentre 114
	(g.) EMILY PURSLOW	 Pentre 57
	(g.) ESTHER A. DAVIES (<i>part year</i>)	Tonypandy 181
5-6-7	(g.h.) MARGARET D. O'BRIEN (<i>part year</i>)	„ 181
	(g.) LYDIA STEPHENSON	 „ 283
	(g.) MARY E. JONES	 „ 277
	(g.) SOPHIA JONES	 „ 278
	(g.h.i.) EVELINE L. JONES	 „ 248
	(g.h.i.) EILEEN W. E. REES	 „ 154
	(g.) ALICE K. THOMAS	 „ 279
	(g.) SARAH J. ASPDEN	 Porth 187
8-9	(g.) ANNE WILLIAMS	 „ 197
	(g.) ANNIE M. JAMES	 „ 5
	(g.) ANNIE F. WILLIAMS	 „ 105
	(g.) HILDA M. DAVIES	 Tylorstown 11
10-11	(g.) SARAH A. JONES (<i>part year</i>)	Ferndale 55
	(g.h.) MARY E. BOWEN (<i>part year</i>)	„ 55
	(g.) MARY A. OSGOOD	 Maerdy 25
	(g.) LYDIA THOMAS	 Ferndale 17
	(g.h.) TEIFWEN WILLIAMS (<i>part year</i>)	

Clerks :

A. O. MORGAN.	ALICE C. MORRIS.
D. J. LEWIS.	MEGAN A. WARREN.
ANNIE M. EVANS.	GWYNETH E. DAVIES.
D. G. ROSSER.	DILYS FARMER.
A. GWYN EVANS.	ISLWYN JONES.
MARGARET THOMAS.	CYRIL LEWIS.
SELWYN DAVIES.	GEORGE A. JONES.
GLYNDWR HOWELLS.	EDITH BRACE.
ARTHUR M. ELLIS.	

Joint Caretakers of the Carnegie Welfare Centre :

ENOCH and FLORENCE TREHARNE.

Caretakers of Welfare Centres :

Ferndale	.....	OWEN THOMAS WILLIAMS
Treorchy	.....	DAVID THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Ystrad	.....	FRANCIS HENRY STUBBS.

In charge of the Disinfector :

L. TRENBERTH.

NOTES.

- (a.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (b.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- (c.) Holds the Meat Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d.) Holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute qualifying for Membership in the Advanced Knowledge of a Sanitary Inspector's Duties.
- (e.) Holds the New Health Visitors' Certificate approved by the Ministry of Health.
- (f.) Holds the Health Visitors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (g.) Holds the Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives Board.
- (h.) Has Nursing experience.
- (i.) Holds Certificate in Obstetric Analgesia
- (j.) Holds Diploma in Midwifery Teaching.
- (k.) Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics in Massage, Medical Gymnastics and Medical Electricity.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Medical Officer of Health—Office	.....	139, 140 Pentre.
Residence.....	104 Pentre.	
Tyntyla Isolation Hospital	.....	47 Pentre.
Carnegie Welfare Centre, Treallaw	.....	191 Porth.
Welfare Centre, Treorchy	.....	339 Treorchy.
Welfare Centre, Ystrad		154 Pentre.
Welfare Centre, Ynyshir		71 Porth.
Welfare Centre, Ferndale		33 Ferndale.

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Rhondda Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the
RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my annual report on the sanitary conditions and state of the public health in the Rhondda Urban District for the year 1939.

Owing to conditions which have arisen since the outbreak of hostilities in September of that year this Report is making a very belated appearance and it has not been abbreviated to the extent permissible in accordance with the suggestions made by the Minister of Health because undue curtailment would considerably lessen its value to persons who may be interested in the study and development of the public health and social services, particularly in respect of these services in areas which were subject to considerable industrial depression prior to the war.

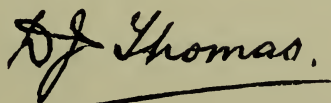
Since mid-summer, 1938, the estimated population of the district at mid-summer, 1939, showed a further reduction of approximately 2,500 persons and, as the continued emigration consisted mainly of young persons, the increasing proportions of persons in the older age-groups in the remaining population naturally tended to increase the death-rate, which was higher in 1939 (14.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population) than in any year since 1918.

At the end of the year, unemployment amongst Rhondda residents who were insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts had been reduced to 25 per cent. as compared with over 32 per cent. in the previous year but this diminution would have been more welcome if it had been due to peacetime activities.

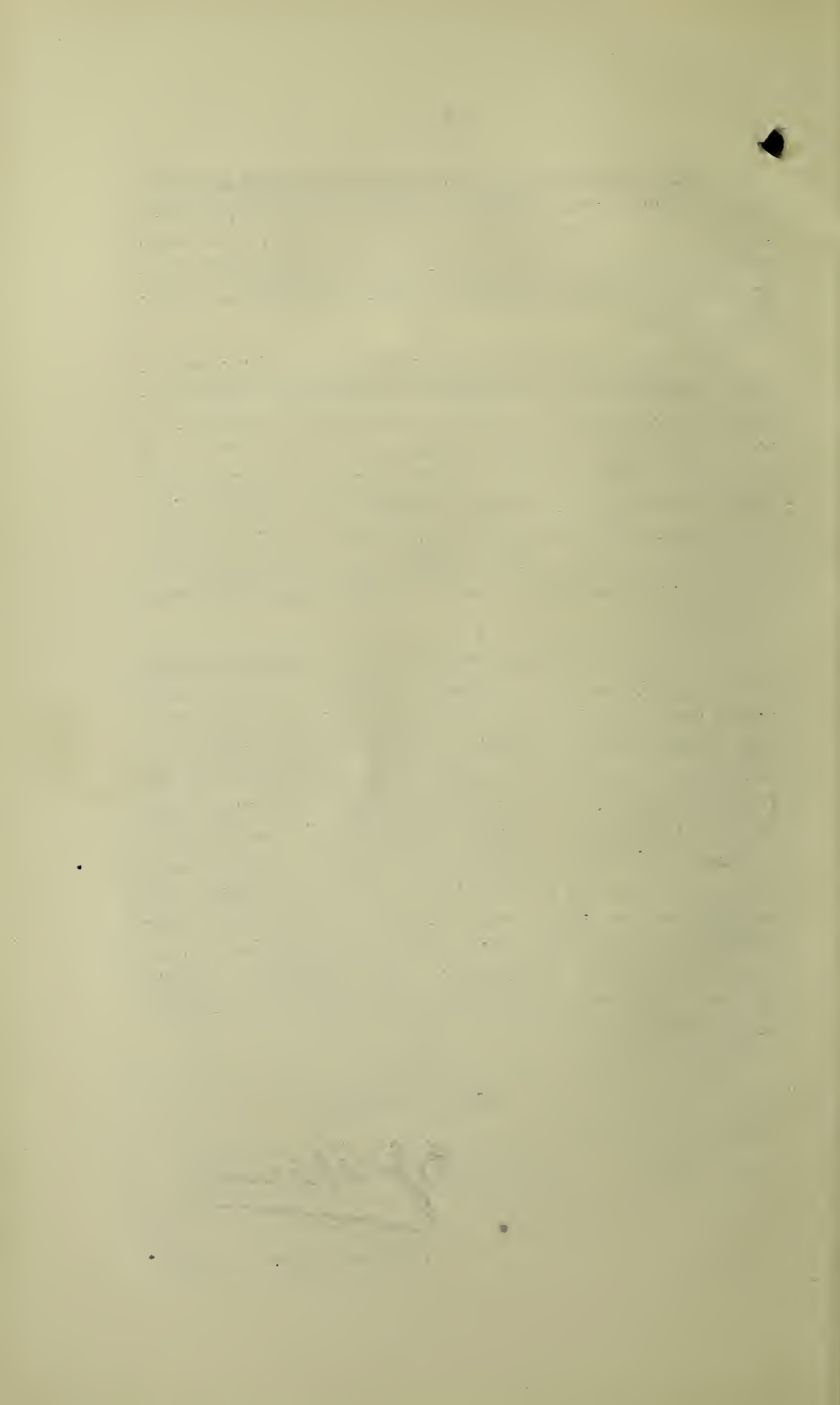
In comparison with the previous year, there was a slight diminution in infantile mortality but a heavier incidence of maternal mortality, a substantial proportion of which was due to septic abortions in the early stages of pregnancy. There was a slight decrease in mortality from tuberculosis, a greater prevalence of cerebro-spinal fever and a small outbreak of para-typhoid B. fever occurred in the early summer. The mortality from diphtheria during the year was the lowest recorded in the annual statistics of the district.

A large amount of time was devoted to the organisation of the A.R.P. Casualty Services in the area ; these services, which were subject to the control of the County Council as the scheme-making authority, included three fixed first-aid posts, one first-aid mobile unit, thirty-two first-aid parties distributed amongst eleven depots and twenty-two first-aid points, together with ambulance and other transport services. With the exception of one full-time nurse in each first-aid post and in the mobile unit, all the personnel were recruited on an unpaid voluntary basis and though, fortunately, no opportunity was afforded during the year to demonstrate their proficiency, the enthusiasm shown by them in the work of the various units deserves the highest commendation.

I am,
Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. Thomas', written in a cursive style. The signature is underlined with a single horizontal stroke.

Medical Officer of Health.



SECTION I.

GENERAL and VITAL
STATISTICS.

Rhondda Urban District.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR YEAR 1939.

Area	23,886 acres.
Population (Census, 1931)	141,346
Population (estimated at Midsummer, 1939)	For Birth-rate 119,600
	For Death-rate 119,300
Number of inhabited houses	28,870

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
Live Births—				
Legitimate	943	862	1,805	15.1
Illegitimate	29	23	52	0.4
	972	885	1,857	15.5

Still Births	57	47	104	0.9
Still Birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			53.0	
Deaths from all causes	986	730	1,716	14.4

	No.	Rate per 1,000— Live Births.	Total Births.
Maternal Deaths—			
Puerperal Sepsis	3	1.62	1.53
Other Puerperal Causes	7	3.77	3.57
	10	5.39	5.10

Deaths under 1 year—							
All Infants	...	...	122	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	66
Legitimate Infants	...	...	119	Rate per 1,000 Leg. Live Births	...	...	66
Illegitimate Infants	...	...	3	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Live Births	...	...	58

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Population
Deaths from Special Causes:—		
Measles	5	0.04
Whooping Cough	6	0.05
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	9	0.08
Zymotic Diseases	15	0.13
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	86	0.72
Other Tuberculous Diseases	13	0.11
Cancer	139	1.7

AREA.

The district, which has an area of 23,886 acres, is the most extensive urban district in Wales, and comprises two valleys known as the Rhondda Fawr (or larger) Valley and the Rhondda Fach (or lesser) Valley which converge at a point about one-and-a-half miles from the junction with the Pontypridd area.

For administrative purposes the Rhondda Urban District is divided into eleven Wards which embrace the following localities :—

Ward No.

1.	.....	Blaenrhondda, Blaenycwm, Treherbert.
2.	.....	Treorchy, Cwmparc.
3.	.....	Pentre, Ton.
4.	.....	Gelli, Ystrad.
5.	.....	Llwynypia, Clydach Vale.
6.	.....	Tonypandy, Trealaw.
7.	.....	Penygraig, Williamstown, Dinas.
8.	.....	Cymmer, Trehafod, Porth.
9.	.....	Mount Pleasant (Porth), Ynyshir, Wattstown.
10.	.....	Pontygwaith, Stanleytown, Tylorstown.
11.	.....	Ferndale, Blaenllechau, Maerdy.

POPULATION.

1931	(Census)	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,346
1939	(Registrar-General's estimate)					
	Mid-Summer :—					
	(a) for Birth-rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,600
	(b) for Death-rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,300

The effect of the war upon the distribution of the population throughout the country made it necessary for the Registrar-General to issue two sets of population

figures in respect of the year 1939,—one for the calculation of birth-rates and the other for death-rates and the incidence of infectious diseases. The lower of the two estimates given above, namely 119,300, is that given in respect of the civil population at the middle of 1939 after allowing for the exclusion of non-civilians during the last quarter and for the difference in areal assignment of deaths during the first three quarters of the year and the last quarter respectively. This estimate shows a reduction of 2,640 persons as compared with the estimate for the previous year and a total diminution of 22,046 since the Census enumeration in 1931.

The natural increase in population, that is, the excess in the number of births over the number of deaths, during the year was 141 and represented 1.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The number of occupied houses in the district was 28,870, giving an average number of 4.1 persons per house.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The chief industry of the district continues to be that of coal-mining. Early in 1939, however, the manufacture of clothing was commenced in a large factory erected at Treorchy and provided employment for a substantial number of women and girls from all parts of the Rhondda and some adjacent districts.

At the end of the year the number of persons in the district who were insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts amounted to 35,022 and of these 25.3 per cent., comprising 8,291 males and 567 females, were in receipt

of unemployment benefit or assistance ; a further proportion of 3.0 per cent were wholly unemployed but not in receipt of benefit under the Acts while 3.2 per cent. were temporarily out of employment.

Although the above figures show that there were fewer persons unemployed than during the preceding year the improved position in this respect was due more to the departure of men for service in the Armed Forces or to take up employment in other areas rather than to any appreciable increase in employment in the coal-mining industry.

BIRTHS.

			1939.	Average for ten years 1929-1938.
Number of Births	.....	.....	1857	2260
Birth-rate in Rhondda	.....	.....	15.5	16.4
Birth-rate in England and Wales	.....	.....	15.0	15.2

There were 1,857 births registered during the year as belonging to parents residing in the Rhondda Urban Area, this figure representing a birth-rate of 15.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population. In addition, 179 births belonging to non-resident parents occurred in the district, the majority of these having taken place in the maternity ward of the Llwynypia Hospital. The numbers of Rhondda births in the successive quarters of the year were 443, 444, 480 and 490 respectively.

The details of the ward distribution of births during 1939 show that Ward 5 had the highest birth-rate of 18.0 and Ward 3 the lowest birth-rate of 10.7 per 1,000 population.

Illegitimacy.—The number of illegitimate births registered as belonging to Rhondda residents during 1939 amounted to 52, equivalent to 28 per 1,000 of the total live births. This rate is 7 per 1,000 lower than that for the preceding year and six per 1,000 below the average for the previous decennium.

DEATHS.

	1939.	Average for ten years 1929-1938.
Number of Deaths	1716	1761
Rate per 1,000, Rhondda	14.4	12.9
Rate per 1,000, 126 Great Towns	12.0	12.3
Rate per 1,000, England and Wales	12.1	12.1

During the year under review, 1,635 deaths were registered in the Rhondda Urban District. After making allowance, however, for the outward transfer of 83 deaths of non-residents and the inward transfer of 164 Rhondda residents who died at various other places outside the district, the net number of deaths belonging to the Rhondda is shown to be 1,716. This number is equivalent to 14.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with an annual average of 12.9 per 1,000 for the preceding ten years. The above mentioned death-rate for the year is 2.3 per 1,000 higher than that of 12.1 recorded for England and Wales as a whole but the apparently unfavourable position of the Rhondda is at least partly due to the increasing preponderance of the older age groups consequent upon the continued emigration of young adults to other areas.

Among the 11 Wards into which the district is divided the death-rates varied from a minimum of 11.4 in Ward 3 to a maximum of 16.9 in Ward 5.

The diseases which were most frequently registered as causes of death, the numbers of deaths thus recorded and the corresponding death-rates per 1,000 of the estimated population were as follow :—

Organic Heart Disease which caused	547	death or 4.59	per 1,000	of the population.
Cancer and Malignant Disease, which caused	139	„	1.17	„ „
Cerebral Haemorrhage, which caused	116	„	0.97	„ „
Circulatory Diseases, which caused	97	„	0.81	„ „
Phthisis, which caused	86	„	0.72	„ „
Bronchitis, which caused	75	„	0.63	„ „
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Congenital Malfor- mation, etc., which caused	75	„	0.63	„ „
Influenza, which caused	65	„	0.54	„ „
Nephritis which caused	43	„	0.36	„ „
Pneumonia, which caused	42	„	0.35	„ „

The number and percentage proportions of the Rhondda deaths for the year, allocated in accordance with their respective age-groups, were as follow :—

122 or 7.1 per cent., under 1 year.

14 or 0.8 per cent., 1 year and under 2 years.

24 or 1.4 per cent., 2 years and under 5 years.

28 or 1.6 per cent., 5 years and under 15 years.

70 or 4.1 per cent., 15 years and under 25 years.

155 or 9.0 per cent., 25 years and under 45 years.

535 or 28.4 per cent., 45 years and under 65 years.

768 or 44.8 per cent., 65 years and over.

Still-born Children.—The number of still-births recorded during the year amounted to 104, this figure being equivalent to 0.87 per 1,000 of the estimated population and to 53.0 per 1,000 of the total births. The latter rate is lower by 4.9 per 1,000 than the average for the previous decennium.

Uncertified Deaths.—There were no uncertified deaths during the year. The proportions of the deaths certified by medical practitioners and coroners were 96.2 and 3.8 per cent., respectively.

COLLIERY FATALITIES.

Number of Deaths	18
Death-rate per 1,000, Rhondda	0.15

There were 18 deaths attributed to accidents in the Rhondda collieries in the course of the year, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.15 per 1,000 estimated population. These records show an increase as compared with the previous year, when the figures were 11 and 0.09 respectively. According to the findings of the Coroners' inquests thirteen of the above deaths were due to falls of roof or side, three to being crushed or struck by coal trams or conveyors and two to other causes arising out of employment in the collieries.

DISTRICT CORONERS.

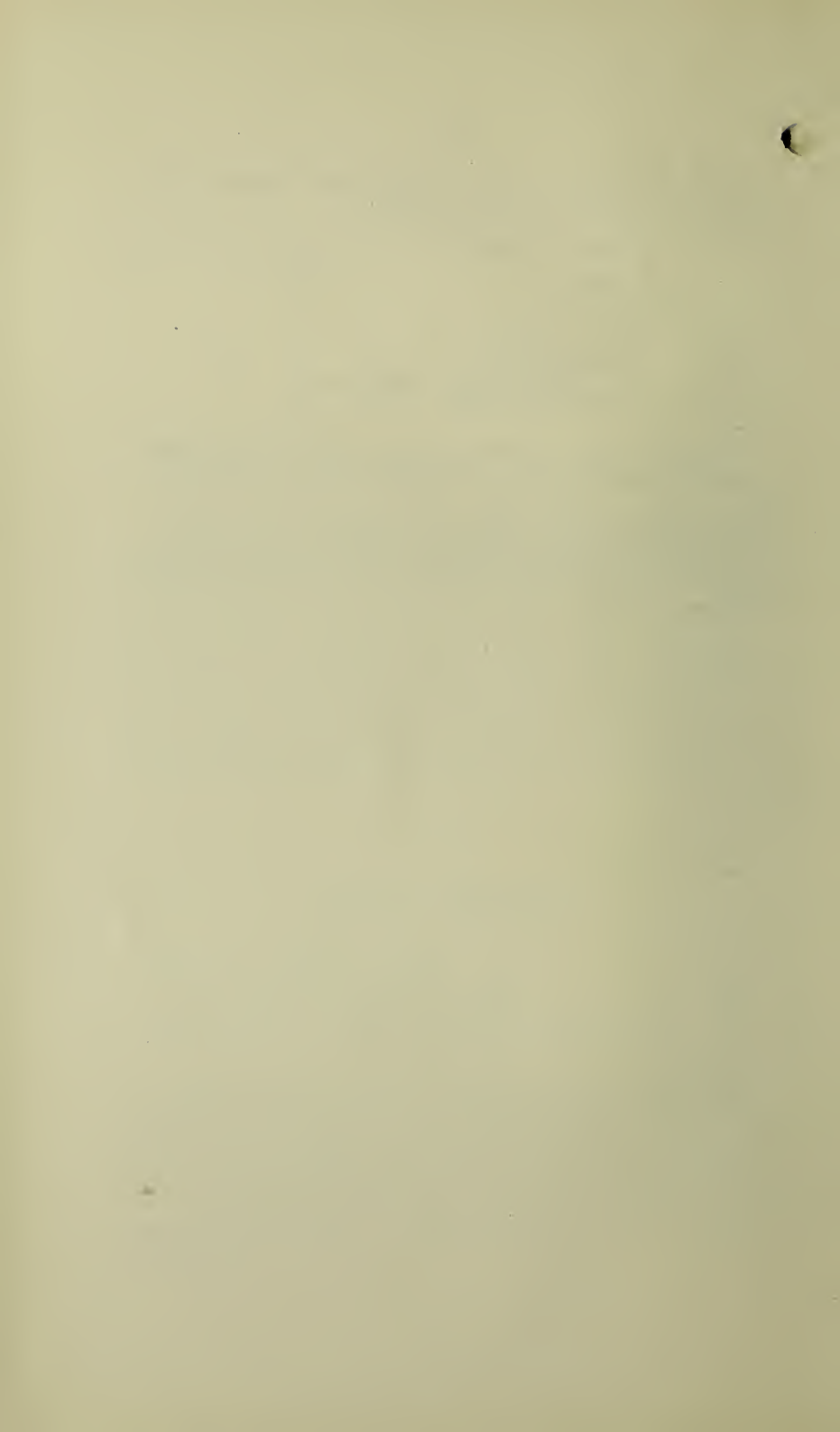
Number of Deaths certified	
by District Coroners in 1939	62
Rate per cent. of Deaths registered in the District	3.8

The number of deaths in the district which were certified by District Coroners, after or without inquests, in the course of the year amounted to 62, being equivalent to 3.8 per cent. of the total deaths registered in the area and to a death-rate of 0.52 per 1,000 of the estimated population; the corresponding figures for 1938 were 70, 4.4 and 0.57 respectively.

The principal causes of death thus ascertained and the numbers caused thereby were as follow :—

Colliery accidents	.....	18
Suicide	.....	10
Heart Disease	.....	7
Road accidents	.....	5
Accidental Falls	.....	4
Burns and Scalds	.....	3

The five deaths caused by road accidents during 1939 showed a further reduction of three as compared with the total for the previous year and comprised two persons between 5 and 15 years, one person between 15 and 45 years, one person between 45 and 65 years, and one over 65 years of age.



SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Particulars of the Public Health Officers employed by the Council are given in the list at the beginning of this Report. The only changes in the medical and dental staffs during the year consisted of the appointment of Dr. Ruth Penlon Jones as assistant medical officer in place of Dr. Gwyneth N. Ellis and Miss Rhoda Kelso as assistant dental surgeon to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of Mr. Bertram May. It is regretted that, on the 3rd July, 1939, the death occurred of Mr. David G. Rosser, Grade III. Clerk, after 24 years' faithful and conscientious service in the Health Department.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Under the arrangements made for chemical and bacteriological examinations to be undertaken at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, 1,579 specimens were submitted by the Council's Health Department in the course of the year and comprised the following, namely :—

Swabs for the presence of diphtheria bacilli	1,098
Blood or stools or urine for the presence of enteric or dysenteric or food-poisoning infections	194
Swabs for Streptococcal infections	2
Cerebro-spinal fluids	75
Specimens for Wasserman Reaction	1
Sputa for tubercle bacilli	13
Milk Samples	196
	1,579

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

No material change occurred during the year in the arrangements for the conveyance of sick persons in the district.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The facilities for nursing in the home, which were provided under arrangements made by the Glamorgan County Nursing Association and administered through a number of local committees, were continued throughout the district during the year. Under these arrangements the services of a trained nurse are available for a small contribution of 1d. per week or, in the case of non-contributors, on payment of 6d. per visit.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

There was no change during the year in the number of clinics and welfare centres administered by the Council in the joint interests of maternity and child welfare and the school medical service.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary administered by the Welsh National Memorial Association in the interests of Rhondda residents is situated at Porth House, Porth (Telephone No., Porth 193).

Addresses and Telephone Numbers of Council's Clinics.

<i>Address.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Ynyswen, Treorchy	Treorchy 339.
Dyffryn Ffrwd, Trafalgar Terr., Ystrad	Pentre 154.
Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw	Porth 191.
Ynys Villa, Ynyshir	Porth 71.
Oakland Terrace, Ferndale	Ferndale 33.

Sessional Arrangements of Council's Clinics.

Service.	Situation.	Wards Served	Sessions—	
			" M "—Morning.	" A "—Afternoon.
Ante-Natal. (*Special Clinic attended by obstetric consultant).	Treorchy	1, 2	A.	Every Wednesday.
	Ystrad.	3, 4	A.	Every Friday.
	Trealaw	5, 6	A.	Every Tuesday.
		7, 8	M.	Every Tuesday.
	Trealaw	Whole District	A.	*Special Clinic. Monday twice monthly (approx.).
	Ynyshir	9, 10 10, 11	A. M.	Every Thursday. Every Thursday.
Infant Welfare.	Treorchy	1	A.	Every Monday.
		2	M.A.	Every Tuesday
	Ystrad	3	M.	Every Saturday.
		4	M.A.	Every Thursday.
		5	M.	Every Friday
	Trealaw	6	M.A.	Every Wednesday
		7	M.	Every Monday.
	Ynyshir	8	M.A.	Every Wednesday.
		9	M.A.	Every Monday.
	Ferndale	10 11	M.A. M.A.	Every Tuesday. Every Friday.
Birth Control.	Trealaw.	Whole District	A.	Alternate Thursdays
Dental.	Alternate weeks Treorchy	1—2	M.A.	Daily, except when Dentist engaged on School Inspection.
	Ystrad	3—4	M.A.	
	Trealaw.	5—7	M.A.	
	Alternate weeks Ynyshir	8—9	M.A.	
	Ferndale	10—11	M.A.	
Ophthalmic.	Treorchy	1—2	M.	Tuesdays and Thursdays as required.
	Ystrad	3—4	M.	
	Trealaw	5—7	M.	
	Ynyshir	8—9	M.	
	Ferndale	10—11	M.	
Orthopaedic. (*Special Clinic attended by Orthopaedic Consultant).	Treorchy	1—2	A.	As required.
	Ystrad	3—4		
	Trealaw	5—8		
	Ferndale	9—11		
	Trealaw	Whole District		
Ultra Violet Light Treatment.	Trealaw	Whole District.		As required.
Medical Inspection of School Children.	Trealaw	1—7	M.	Alternate Saturdays.
	Ynyshir	8—11	M.	do.

HOSPITALS.

There was no material change in the hospital accommodation available in the district, in addition to that provided in the two isolation hospitals administered by the Council, with the exception that four additional male beds were provided at the Porth and District Hospital, making a total of 315 beds available in the Public Assistance and Voluntary Hospitals.

TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The provision made at the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital for the reception and treatment of cases of infectious disease remained unaltered during the year.

In the following table information is given as to the number of admissions, the number of deaths and the fatality-rate for each disease treated at the Hospital during the year :—

	No. of Cases Admitted.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Diphtheria	169	2	1.18
Typhoid Fever	24	—	—
Scarlet Fever	299	1	0.33
Cerebro Spinal Fever	53	17	32.08
Erysipelas	6	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	1	5.88
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	1	16.67
Measles	2	1	50.0
German Measles	1	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	2	1	50.0
.....	580	24	4.14

In regard to the 17 deaths shown above as having occurred amongst patients admitted as suffering from cerebro-spinal fever, in one instance the diagnosis was amended and the death certified as due to lobar pneumonia whilst in another case the infection was due to the pneumococcus and death was certified as due to pneumococcal meningitis. One of the babies admitted as suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum died within twenty-four hours of admission and the death was certified as due to convulsions.

The appended table provides a comparison for the calendar year of the mortality-rates per cent. for cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever treated in hospital, with the corresponding rates for home-treated cases of the two diseases.

	Whole District.			Hospital-Treated Cases.			Rest of District (Home-Treated Cases)		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) ...	174	2	1.15	169	2	1.18	5	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	399	2	0.50	299	1	0.33	100	1	1.0
TOTAL ...	573	4	0.70	468	3	0.64	105	1	0.95

The number of patients admitted from each of the eleven wards in the district is shown in the following table :—

Disease.	Total Cases Ad- mitted.	Ward.										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Diphtheria	169	15	22	5	22	33	8	2	38	7	7	10
Typhoid Fever	24	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	5	4	8
Scarlet Fever	299	42	44	12	37	28	29	10	35	40	19	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever	53	5	2	4	5	3	4	—	5	16	5	4
Erysipelas	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	1	2	—	—	3	1	2	1	2	3	2
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
German Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	580	64	72	23	65	71	44	17	83	75	38	28

The average period of detention of recovered cases of diphtheria was 57 days and the corresponding average in respect of scarlet fever cases was 29 days.

Dr. T. C. R. George continued to be responsible for the medical care of the patients at the hospital.

The subjoined table sets out the inclusive cost of maintenance at Tyntyla Isolation Hospital throughout the year, the rate per patient per week being £2 18s. 5d. excluding and £3 4s. 5d. including general repairs, etc., which amounted to £859 12s. 5d. during the year. The first mentioned figure of £2 18s. 5d. is higher by 10s. 7d. per patient per week than the rate applicable to the previous year.

TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, 1939.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	3,343	5	10
Superannuation	346	13	11
National Insurance Contributions	100	18	10
Milk	421	0	11
Eggs	49	14	5
Fish	84	12	3
Vegetables and Fruit	247	15	11
Meat	573	16	5
Groceries	548	5	11
Bread	75	0	9
Drysaltery (Soap, Polishes. etc.)	75	3	9
Brushes, etc.	6	9	4
Methylated Spirit, Turpentine, etc.	0	16	0
Crockery, Drapery, etc.	89	10	0
Furniture Repairs and Ironmongery	66	18	5
Stimulants, Brandy, etc.	4	0	3
Drugs, Instruments, etc.	566	0	8
Gas	185	13	1
Electricity	149	4	1
Water	93	9	0
Gas, Water, and Electricity Repairs or Renewals	45	0	5
Fuel	547	19	5
Advertisements	27	2	9
Stationery, Printing, etc.	13	3	2
Postages, Fares, Carriage	9	18	6
Telephone Charges	38	8	1
Insurance	68	3	2
General District Rates	612	6	0
Garden Requisites	5	8	2
Chimney Sweeping	6	1	7
Ambulance Upkeep	53	13	0

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

			£	s.	d.
Machinery Repairs and Renewals	.....	.....	19	3	4
Sundries	.....	.....	0	4	2
			8,475	1	6
General Repairs	.....	.....	546	10	11
Repairs to Hot Water System	.....	.....	34	3	2
Painting	.....	.....	278	18	4
			£9,334	13	11

PENRHYS (SMALLPOX) HOSPITAL.

This institution provides accommodation for fourteen beds.

There was no occasion for the admission of patients to this hospital during the year but the premises were kept in a constant state of readiness to admit cases of small pox.

The maintenance cost during the year 1939 amounted to £130 18s. 4d. as compared with a total of £215 3s. 9d. for the previous year, the main items of expenditure being £57 4s. 0d. for rates and £28 13s. 0d. in respect of wages.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

It was not considered practicable during 1939 to undertake any extensive programme of propaganda in Health Education and the work done in this connection was limited mainly to the distribution of posters, leaflets, etc., in schools, welfare centres and clinics throughout the district.



SECTION III

MATERNITY
AND
CHILD WELFARE.

INFANT MORTALITY.

	1939.	Average for ten years 1929-1938.
Rhondda, per 1,000 births	66	72
126 Great Towns	53	66
England and Wales	50	62

The number of live births registered as belonging to the Rhondda Urban District during 1939 amounted to 1,857 while the deaths of children under one year of age were 122, giving a resulting infantile mortality-rate of 66 per 1,000 live births ; this rate is two per 1,000 less than that for the preceding year and seven per 1,000 below the annual average for the 10 years 1929-1938.

Somewhat unusually the infantile mortality on this occasion was higher amongst infants born in wedlock than in the case of illegitimate infants, the respective rates being 66 and 58 per 1 000 births.

It will be observed from Table IV. (Appendix) that out of 122 infantile deaths during the year 75 or 61.5 per cent. occurred within four weeks after birth, giving a neo-natal mortality of 40.4 per 1,000 live births, whilst 51 or 41.8 per cent. of the infantile deaths occurred within seven days of birth. The same Table also shows that of the several causes of infantile deaths, premature birth with 40 deaths contributed the largest number, and all these infants died before they were three weeks old, while 20 deaths were assigned to various forms of congenital malformation, 10 were caused by bronchitis and eight each by pneumonia and enteritis

An analysis of the ward figures shows that the infantile mortality was highest in Ward 7 with a rate of 127 per 1,000 live births and lowest in Ward 2 with a corresponding rate of 33.

All the deaths in the district of children under one year of age were investigated by the district health visitors and the appended table gives summarised information regarding the infantile deaths and still births recorded during the year

Table giving in detail the information obtained by the Health Visitors concerning deaths of 113 children under one year and of 107 children born dead.

					Deaths of children under one.		Still-Births.	
					Total Number.	Per cent. of Total Cases.	Total. Number.	Per cent of Total Cases.
Sex	Male	...	...	...	51	45	55	51
	Female	...	...	...	62	55	52	49
Ages at Death.	0—12 hours	...	...	...	16	14		
	12—24 hours	...	...	...	1	1		
	1—7 days	...	...	...	31	27		
	1—4 weeks	...	...	...	25	22		
	1—2 months	...	...	...	9	8		
	2—3	...	...	...	7	6		
	3—4	...	...	...	3	3		
	4—5	...	...	...	2	2		
	5—6	...	...	...	3	3		
	6—7	...	...	...	4	4		
	7—8	...	...	...	4	4		
	8—9	...	...	...	3	3		
Maturity	9—10	...	...	...	1	1		
	10—11	...	...	...	...	...		
	11—12	...	...	...	4	4		
	Mature	...	...	...	74	65	61	57
	Premature	...	...	...	39	35	46	43
Insured	...	...	...	...	9	8		
Not well from birth	...	...	...	...	58	51		
Previously visited by Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	55	49		
Separated from Mother	...	...	...	...	3	3		
Breast-fed	...	...	...	...	41	36		
Partly Breast-fed and partly otherwise	...	...	...	...	7	6		
Bottle-fed	...	...	...	...	26	23		
Spoon-fed	...	...	...	...	16	14		
Unfed	...	...	...	...	23	20		
Bottle used.	Boat-shaped	...	...	...	32	28		
	Tube	...	...	...	1	1		
	Boat-shaped and Tube	...	...	...	...	...		
	Cows'	...	...	...	15	13		
Milk	Goats'	...	...	...	—	...		
	Condensed	...	...	...	11	10		
	Dried	...	...	...	23	20		
Patent Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Abnormal number of flies in house	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Insanitary condition of house	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Previous deaths—								
	1 child under one year of age	...	...	...	4	4	7	7
	2 children	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	3 children	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	4 or more children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number with previous deaths of								
	Infants under one year	...	...	...	6	5	7	7
Number with 1 previous still-birth	...	...	...	...	8	7	9	8
Number with 2 previous still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Number with 3 previous still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number with 4 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number with previous still-births	...	...	...	...	8	7	12	11
Abnormal condition of Mother	...	...	...	...	22	20	50	47
Difficult birth	...	...	...	...	25	22	53	50
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3

Health Visiting.—The following summary provides information for the year 1939 regarding some of the activities of the health visitors in the interests of child welfare :—

Visits to children	}	First Visits	.....	.....	1,880
under one year		Total Visits	.....	.....	13,336
Investigations of stillbirths			.....	.....	84
Investigations of deaths of infants				.....	150
Visits to children 1—5 years			.....	.....	7,261
Ophthalmia	}	First visits	.....	.....	26
Neonatorum		Total visits	.....	.....	159
Milk Applications investigated			.....	.....	76,373

Each health visitor is also engaged at the welfare centres on at least one day a week when the mothers and babies from her district are in attendance.

The summary of the records kept by the health visitors in relation to diets and modes of feeding of infants during the year shows that 49 per cent. were breast-fed as compared with 58 per cent. in the previous year, while 44 per cent. of the babies were entirely bottle-fed. The proportion of breast-fed infants was the lowest hitherto recorded and shows a deterioration which is much to be regretted not only in the interests of the babies concerned but also of the mothers themselves.

WELFARE CENTRES

There are five welfare centres and clinics administered by the Council at Ynyswen (Treorchy), Ystrad, Treallaw, Ynyshir and Ferndale, respectively. The arrangements at these centres were revised on the 1st May, 1939, and from that date the number of sessions devoted to the interests of child welfare was increased to 18 per week, each of which was presided over by a member of the medical staff.

The total number of infant welfare sessions held at the clinics during the year amounted to 865 as compared with 807 in 1938 and the average attendance of children under five years of age was 44 per session.

The number of babies under one year old who made their primary visit to the clinic during 1939 amounted to 1,643, equivalent to 87.2 per cent. of the notified live births, while 3,510 children between one and five years of age also attended. A total of 37,835 visits were made to the child welfare clinics during the year, including 14,080 by children under one year of age and 23,755 by children between one and five years old. No arrangements existed for holding special post-natal clinics in the district but a total of 784 nursing or recently-confined mothers attended the clinics for the purpose of obtaining advice regarding their own condition, this number being 39.4 per cent. of the total notified births.

Dental Treatment.—The number of children under five years of age who received treatment at the Council's dental clinics during 1939 amounted to 523 as compared with a total of 619 for the previous year and in 493 instances extractions were carried out under nitrous oxide anaesthesia.

A total of 250 nursing mothers were referred by the medical officers of the welfare centres for dental treatment in the course of the year but only 209 actually attended for treatment. These mothers paid 254 visits to the dental clinics and on 222 occasions general anaesthesia was applied for the extraction of carious teeth.

Arrangements were completed during the year for the provision of artificial dentures for mothers, either free of cost or on part payment as determined in each case by the prescribed scale of income. The scheme was put into operation in March, 1939, and during the remainder of the year dentures were supplied to 20 nursing mothers,

10 receiving full sets and 10 partial sets, the total cost to the Council being £18 1s. 3d., none of which was payable by the mothers concerned.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—The Council's extended arrangements for the ascertainment and treatment of physically defective children became fully operative early in 1939. Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., was engaged as Orthopaedic Consultant and the following is a classified summary of the number of pre-school children seen by him during the remainder of the year :—

(a) Primary Cases—			
Talipes (Club-foot)	.....	.....	24
Spinal Curvature	.....	.....	1
Paralysis	.....	.....	4
Bow legs and Knock-knees	.....	.....	20
Torticollis	.....	.....	3
Osteomyelitis	.....	.....	—
Congenital dislocation of hip	.....	.....	1
Minor deformities	.....	.....	6
Other defects	.....	.....	6
—			
Total primary cases	.....	.....	65
(b) Re-examinations	.....	.....	30
—			
Total examinations and re-examinations	95		

Two children under five years of age were also admitted to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, for residential treatment, while 64 received non-residential treatment at the local clinics attended by the Council's Orthopaedic Nurse in the directions indicated below —

Attendances at clinics for remedial exercises	121
Attendances at clinics for electrical treatment	51
Attendances at clinics for massage	 58
Boots adjusted or repaired	 15
Splints provided	 65

Plasters applied	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Appliances provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Plasters removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Other services	.....	..	-		21

Visual Defects.—During the year under review seven children under five years of age were examined by the Council's part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon, Dr. J. W. G. Myler, and in six of these cases the required spectacles were supplied at the Council's expense. The total number of children under five years of age examined at the eye clinics in the course of the year amounted to 41 but 34 of them had already been admitted to nursery or elementary schools and were consequently dealt with under the school medical service arrangements.

SUPERVISION OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

The previously-existing arrangements for the supervision of expectant mothers were extended during the year to embrace all the five welfare centres administered by the Council and from the 1st May, 1939, six ante-natal sessions were held weekly and were attended by the appropriate medical staff, health visitors and midwives.

The total number of expectant mothers who attended these clinics during the year was 1,849, comprising 1,387 new cases and 462 mothers who had been attending in the previous year. These mothers paid an aggregate of 5,947 visits in the course of the year, giving an average attendance of 22 cases per session.

In cases where expectant mothers presented any symptoms or conditions likely to have a serious effect on the pregnancy or parturition they were referred for examination by Dr. R. G. Maliphant, whose services were available

in a consultant capacity at special ante-natal clinics which were held at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealeaw, on 29 occasions during 1939. The number of expectant mothers seen by Dr. Maliphant in the course of the year was 323, of whom 308 were new cases, and the total number of visits paid amounted to 464, or 16 per session.

The following were among the main causes in respect of which expectant mothers were referred to Dr. Maliphant for special advice :—

	No. of cases.
Albuminuria	52
Hyperpiesia (raised blood pressure)	51
Oedema	35
Heart disease	33
Abnormal presentation	33
Disproportion	32

A total of 141 mothers were admitted to the Maternity Department of the Llwynypia Hospital in the course of the year under the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare arrangements, 118 of these having been referred from the ante-natal clinics, six recommended by the respective medical attendants owing to urgent conditions and seventeen approved after enquiry on account of exceptional domestic circumstances.

Dental Treatment.—During the year under review 286 expectant mothers received treatment by the Council's dental surgeons as a result of reference from the ante-natal clinics and general anaesthetics were administered for the purpose of dental extractions on 307 occasions.

Artificial dentures were provided by the Council free of cost for two expectant mothers in the course of the year, one receiving a full set of dentures and the other a partial set, the total cost to the Council being £1 16s. 6d.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEDICINAL FOODS.

Milk below Cost or Free.—The provision of milk for expectant mothers and nursing mothers and for children under five years of age was continued by the Council up to the end of September, 1939, under two schemes, *viz.* :—

(a) The Milk Assistance Scheme, through which either fresh or dried milk was supplied free of cost or at half cost price, according to the income of the family in relation to the prescribed scale, and

(b) The Cheap Milk Scheme, administered on behalf of the Milk Marketing Board, which provided for a supply of one pint of fresh milk daily for every approved expectant mother, nursing mother and child under five years at the reduced rate of 2d. per pint without regard to income.

As a result, however, of an arrangement entered into between the Minister of Health and the Milk Marketing Board, with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and outlined in circular 1840 (Wales) of the Welsh Board of Health, a new scheme was operated from the 1st October, 1939, which had the effect generally of combining the two previous schemes as far as liquid milk was concerned. Under this new scheme, liquid milk was supplied either free of cost or at the reduced rates of 1d. and 2d. per pint respectively, as determined by a scale of income, and no medical certification was necessary except where a quantity in excess of one pint per day was desired.

The following summary gives information regarding the quantities of liquid milk authorised during the year under the two schemes administered on behalf of the Milk Marketing Board :—

	No. of Authorisation Cards issued.	Quantity of Milk Authorised. Pints.
At 2d. per pint (1st Jan. to 30th Sept., 1939)	46,549	1,639,677
Free, or at 1d. or 2d. per pint (1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1939)	9,636	371,227
Totals	56,185	2,010,904

The claims submitted to the Milk Marketing Board during the year for rebate in respect of liquid milk supplied at less than the usual retail price, including supplies under the Council's Milk Assistance Scheme, amounted to £13,522 16s. 4d.

The previously-existing arrangements for the supply of dried milk through the welfare centres were continued during the whole of the year, steps being taken to guard against overlapping and consequent dual assistance.

The total (net) expenditure incurred by the Council on the provision of milk during the year amounted to £10,341 11s. 10d., including £8,106 18s. 7d. for liquid milk and £2,234 13s. 3d. for dried milk.

The liquid milk was delivered under contracts entered into between the Council and a number of local milk vendors and the conditions of contract required that only " Pasteurised " milk, complying with the conditions laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938, should be supplied.

In the course of the supervisory measures taken by the Health Department, 196 samples of milk were taken from the contractors and forwarded to the County Laboratory for examination and report.

Sale of Dried Milk.—The sale of dried milk at cost price was carried on at the welfare centres throughout the year and the total value of such sales, including amounts received in respect of dried milk sold at half cost price, amounted to £1,212 6s. 11d.

Cod Liver Oil.—The number of children under five years of age who received cod liver oil during the year on the recommendation of the medical officers at the welfare centres amounted to 1,960 and the total cost of such provision was £182 4s. 0d.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF MOTHERS ATTENDING WELFARE CENTRES.

Under the Authority's maternity and child welfare arrangements assistance was given in necessitous cases towards the cost of travelling to and from the welfare centres on the part of expectant mothers and also for mothers accompanying their children when specially requested to bring the children for re-examination at shorter intervals than four weeks. The appended statement gives details of the vouchers issued and the cost borne by the Council under these arrangements :—

<i>Welfare Centre.</i>	<i>No. of Vouchers.</i>	<i>Cost borne by Council.</i>
		£ s. d.
Treorchy	217	1 18 6
Ystrad	523	5 9 3
Trealaw	1,022	13 14 4
Ynyshir	523	5 0 9
Ferndale	346	3 0 6
Total	2,631	£29 3 4

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in the district during 1939 was 48, of whom 28 were employed as whole-time municipal midwives and 20 were private midwives; the total number showed a reduction of four as compared with the previous year.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives amounted to 1,705, including 1,459 by municipal midwives and 246 by private midwives.

The following table gives a summary of the causes for calling for medical aid by the midwives in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, distinction being made between day and night calls, the groupings in the other columns indicating the ward distribution of the calls :—

Record of Sending for Medical Help, 1939.

Reasons stated for seeking assistance.	Day.	Night.	WARDS.											Total.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Prolonged labour	58	39	2	5	7	6	17	8	4	7	7	17	17	97
Obstructed labour	9	8	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	2	6	17
Ruptured perineum	111	37	16	27	7	7	21	15	5	13	5	12	20	148
Abortion or threatened abortion	35	29	2	6	3	6	14	7	6	2	4	4	10	64
Ante-partum haemorrhage ...	16	12	2	2	1	3	4	4	3	—	1	1	7	28
Post-partum haemorrhage ...	10	15	—	2	1	—	1	1	2	2	6	4	6	25
Haemorrhage (not stated) ...	3	6	—	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Pyrexia	38	2	4	4	2	3	4	4	7	2	3	3	4	40
Albuminuria	21	2	2	4	—	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	23
Adherent placenta or membranes	12	16	4	2	—	1	—	—	3	4	9	2	3	28
Collapse or condition of patient	23	11	—	5	3	3	4	—	3	1	7	4	4	34
Malpresentation	20	19	2	1	—	—	4	4	3	2	11	10	2	39
Inertia	9	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	7	14
Oedema	13	3	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	1	3	16
Other complications during pregnancy or labour	26	17	4	4	2	1	6	1	3	1	5	5	11	43
Inflammation of, or discharge from baby's eyes	55	3	14	5	7	13	3	4	3	2	3	—	4	58
Feebleness of Infant	12	11	2	3	—	3	4	2	2	—	2	1	4	23
Malformation	14	1	2	—	2	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	15
Prematurity	9	2	1	1	5	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	11
Other abnormalities or complications in case of child	28	7	1	5	3	1	5	6	3	—	1	5	5	35
	522	245	64	80	44	50	103	63	53	41	74	74	121	767

Inspection of Midwives.—The routine inspection of the midwives was continued during the year by Dr. Gwladys D. Davies, Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Routine visits were paid by Dr. Davies to each of the midwives at intervals of approximately three months and special visits whenever necessary, particularly after the receipt of notifications of liability to be a source of infection.

Compensatory Payments for loss of Midwifery Fees.—Compensatory payments made to private midwives during the year in respect of mothers removed to hospital for confinement amounted to £7 10s. 0d., in respect of 10 cases at 15s. 0d. per case.

Payment of Medical Practitioners' Fees.—Fees amounting to £308 16s. 6d. were paid during the year to medical practitioners who submitted claims under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, in respect of services rendered by them in consequence of their being called in by the midwives concerned. In cases where it was found that the income of the patient's family was in excess of the prescribed scale, steps were taken for the recovery of the fees claimed and the sums so recovered during the year amounted to £15 13s. 0d.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—The arrangements made by the Council under Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936, for providing a midwifery service for the district were continued during 1939. By the appointment of a relief midwife who commenced duties on the 18th September, 1939, the number of whole-time midwives employed by the Council was increased to 26, including three sister midwives qualified to administer nitrous oxide analgesia in accordance with the advisory memorandum of the Central Midwives Board,

At the end of the year the distribution of the midwives throughout the area was as shown below :—

	<i>Number of Midwives.</i>	<i>Sister Midwives.</i>
Wards 1 and 2	4	1
Wards 3 and 4	3	
Wards 5, 6 and 7	7	1
Wards 8 and 9	4	1
Wards 10 and 11	4	
Relief Midwife	1	
	23	3

The number of births attended by the municipal midwives in the course of the year amounted to 1,459 and represented 86 per cent of all the domiciliary confinements in the area as compared with a corresponding proportion of 82 per cent. for the previous year.

The appended statement gives the ward distribution and certain other details of the cases completed by the Council's midwives during the year :—

Ward.	Total Completed Cases.	Complete Domiciliary Confinements				Ante- natal attend- ance only.	Abor- tions.
		attended as—					
		Maternity					
		Midwife.	Nurse.				
1	187	171	2		14	—	
2	202	178	—		18	6	
3	94	79	—		11	4	
4	128	109	1		11	7	
5	149	129	—		6	14	
6	177	146	3		21	7	
7	165	141	2		18	4	
8	160	149	1		5	5	
9	140	112	6		10	12	
10	81	72	1		4	4	
11	176	131	5		31	9	
Totals	1,659	1,417	21		149	72	

	£	s.	d.
Full value of services indicated above, calculated in accordance with the prescribed scale of fees	2,228	12	6
Amount remitted by Council in necessitous cases	858	5	0
Amount of fees payable by patients or persons responsible for their maintenance	1,370	7	6
Amount of fees actually collected	1,350	11	4
Fees outstanding at end of year	19	16	2

Gas-air analgesia was administered by the three sister midwives to 282 women in labour during the year, the necessary medical certificates having been issued in accordance with the advisory memorandum of the Central Midwives Board.

Compensation to Midwives ceasing practice.—In accordance with Section 5 of the Midwives Act, 1936, which authorises the payment of compensation to midwives who were in practice at any time between the 1st January, 1935, and the 18th March, 1936, and who surrendered their certificates to the local authority before the 31st July 1939, compensation amounting in the aggregate to £833 9s. 3d. was paid to five midwives who surrendered their certificates in 1939.

Between the passing of the Midwives Act, 1936, and the 31st July, 1939, the latter being the closing date for the surrender of certificates for this purpose, 32 Rhondda midwives took advantage of the provisions of Section 5 of the Act, and the total sum of compensation paid to them amounted to £4,168 1s. 8d., one half of which was recovered from the National Exchequer. The sum of £39 10s. 0d. was also claimed from the Glamorgan County Council in respect of services given by two of the midwives within the area controlled by the County Council.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Total number of Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Death-rate per 1,000 live Births	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.39
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Death-rate per 1,000 Live Births	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.62
Deaths from other Puerperal Causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Death-rate per 1,000 Live Births	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.77

The term "maternal mortality" relates to the deaths of mothers from conditions peculiar to pregnancy or child-birth and is expressed in terms of the ratio which the number of such deaths bears to each thousand of the total live births registered in the area.

The number of maternal deaths certified in the Rhondda during the year 1939 was ten, giving a maternal death-rate of 5.39 per 1,000 live births; the corresponding rate in the previous year was 3.33. If the ratio was expressed in relation to total live and still births the figure for 1939 would be 5.10 as compared with 3.18 recorded in the previous year.

Three of the ten deaths referred to above were caused by septic abortions; these three deaths all occurred in hospital and none of the mothers concerned had attended at the ante-natal clinics.

Of the seven deaths classified under "other puerperal causes," two were attributed to toxæmia of pregnancy, two to retained placenta, one to placenta prævia, one to hæmorrhage following ruptured ectopic gestation, and the other to acute yellow atrophy of liver. Six of these deaths occurred in hospital and five of the mothers, as well as the mother who died at home, had attended at the ante-natal clinics.

During the year six other deaths also occurred of women who were either pregnant or had recently been confined, but these deaths were classified as due to diseases other than those peculiar to pregnancy or the puerperal state.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC.

The Birth Control Clinic established at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealeaw, functioned on alternate Thursday afternoons during the year under the immediate supervision of Dr. Sybil Morgan who was engaged in a part-time capacity.

The number of new patients who attended during the year amounted to 110, while 532 re-visits were made, thus making a total of 642 consultations and giving an average of 28 visits for each of the 23 sessions held during the year. Of the 110 new patients who attended, 82 were considered to be in "necessitous" financial circumstances and therefore received contraceptive appliances free of cost, while the remaining 28 patients were allowed to purchase such appliances at cost price. Attendance at these clinics was limited to cases recommended by the medical officers at the welfare centres or by Dr. R. G. Maliphant as a result of examinations at the special ante-natal clinic and the principal conditions giving rise to such recommendations are shown below :—

Severe Anaemia	.....	.....	28
Debility	.....	.....	21
Frequent Pregnancies	.....	.....	12
Heart Trouble	.....	.....	8
Nephritis	.....	.....	8
Bad obstetric history	.....	.....	6
Hyperpiesia	.....	.....	6
Asthma and Bronchitis	.....	.....	6
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	5

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

	1st Jan., 1939.		31st Dec., 1939.
No. of Foster Parents Registered	2	.....	3
No. of Children Registered	2	.....	3

During the year under review one additional case was added to the register under the Child Life Protection Clauses

of the Public Health Act, 1936, so that at the end of the year, three children and three foster-parents were under supervision

A total of 24 visits were paid to the homes of the registered children by the Council's Supervising Health Visitor in her capacity as Child Protection Visitor and investigations were also carried out in respect of nine other cases in which it was found that the circumstances were not such as to require notification to the Local Authority.

Role of the JOINT COUNCIL OF MIDWIFERY In connection with the Council's Maternity Services

The assistance received from the Joint Council of Midwifery, as a result of the kind offices of Lady Rhys Williams, Miskin Manor, rendered possible the distribution of the following quantities of special foods to expectant and nursing mothers through the Council's Welfare Centres during the year :—

Marmite, 4 ozs. jars.	.....	2,630
Ostermilk, lbs.	.....	2,650
Colact, tins .....	.....	1,257
Brandox, 8 oz. jars	.....	19
Minadex, 2 oz. bottles	.....	14
Total packages	.....	6,570

The value of the above mentioned food-stuffs amounted to £434 8s. 5d. and the monthly number of mothers who benefited varied between 13 and 234, with an average of 138 a month.

Through the personal efforts of Lady Rhys Williams it was also possible to continue granting assistance from a small Samaritan Fund for the provision of essential articles of bed clothing and other garments for the use of necessitous mothers during their confinements.

SECTION IV.

SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

There was no change in the public water supplies of the district during the year, the upper two-thirds of the Rhondda Fawr Valley, with the exception of Cwmparc, being supplied from the Council's own system whilst the remainder of the district was provided with water by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board.

Council's Supply.—According to information received from Mr. Elwyn Jones, the Council's Gas and Water Engineer, the daily consumption of water per head of the population in the Council's area of supply was 33.0 gallons, of which 2.2 gallons per head was used daily for trading purposes. No new services were installed during the year.

Tenders were accepted for the installation of a modern filtration and chlorinating plant to deal with the whole of the Council's water undertaking but owing to the outbreak of hostilities in September the work was not proceeded with.

The Joint Water Board Supply.—The supply provided by the Board continued to be satisfactory, no complaints having been received by the Council's Health Department in regard to the quantity or quality of this supply during the year. The bacteriological purity of this supply was safeguarded by the installation of a chlorinating apparatus.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Some improvements in the drainage and sewerage systems of the district were effected in the course of the year under the supervision of Mr. E. Taylor, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

The schemes completed during 1939, as a result of grants received through the Commissioner for the Special Areas, comprised the raising of the main sewer extending from Britannia, Porth, to Coedcae Colliery, Trehafod, the re-laying of the sewers in Edmund Street and Park View, Tylorstown, and the filling in of the old main sewer from Pontrhondda to Treorchy.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The condition of the rivers and streams in the district continues to be unsatisfactory, mainly owing to the practice of certain householders of depositing rubbish on the banks in such positions that it either gravitates or is carried into the water-courses and to the pollution caused by many of the local colliery undertakings, especially from the coal washing installations belonging to the larger colliery companies.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of houses within the Urban District unconnected with the sewerage system amounts to 115.

The extent and character of the means of excrement disposal throughout the Rhondda Urban District at the end of 1939 are set out in the appended table, which is a summary compiled from the returns and reports furnished periodically by the sanitary inspectors :—

No. of Privies with fixed receptacles (middens, cesspits)	45
No. of Privies with movable receptacles (pails)	31
No. of Water Closets (fresh water, cistern flushed)	25,935
No. of Water Closets (waste water)	—
No. of Water Closets (hand flushed)	2,346

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The scavenging of the whole of the urban district was carried out by the Council by direct labour, with the exception of the portion of Gilfach Goch which is within the urban district of Rhondda.

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Inspections under the Housing and Public Health

Acts	2,431
No. of Houses served by defective public sewers (formerly combined drains)	1,442

Cases of Infectious Diseases investigated	746
Revisits to infected Houses, including Disinfections	2,521
Visits to :—	
Unabated Nuisances and Unremedied Defects	14,390
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	1,493
Slaughterhouses	3,345
Bakehouses	563
Common Lodging-Houses	93
Ice-Cream Vendors	197
Fried Fish Shops	194
Factories	952
New Buildings (Drains of)	57
Scavenging Depots	638
Re Waste water	208
Back Lanes	912
Piggeries	150
Interviews	1,993
Overcrowding Surveys	1,653
Rent Book Inspections	781
Total Inspections and Re-Inspections	34,759

House Inspection :—

Preliminary Notices served	1,628
Warning Notices served	25
Statutory Notices served	1,359
Work done without Notice	568
Notices complied with—	
Preliminary	484
Statutory —	715
New Buildings Certified	4
Drain Connections :—	
No. of Connections made	3
No. of Houses connected	4
Total houses connected to date	28,716
Total houses unconnected to date	115
Meat destroyed	lbs., 32,628
Meat Offal destroyed	„ 80,179
Other Foods destroyed	„ 366

During the year 1,653 informal notices and 1,359 statutory notices were served relating to nuisances, house repairs, and contraventions of byelaws, and during the same period work was carried out in 568 instances without the service of notice,—in 484 instances following informal notices, and in 715 instances after the service of statutory notices. These figures include the work covered by the table on Housing Statistics.

Legal proceedings against two owners and involving three houses were concluded under the Public Health Acts (see page 74).

There were 225 instances (1,381 houses) of defective public sewers (formerly known as combined drains) referred to the Surveyor of the Council for attention, involving 209 sewers serving 1,254 houses. Twenty-one such sewers, serving 160 houses, were also dealt with after the service of formal statutory notice upon the owner.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS, REGULATIONS or ORDERS.

There are 285 premises in the district which are controlled by Byelaws, Regulations or Orders, an increase of seven as compared with the previous year.

In addition, there are 35 premises from which milk is sold only in sealed and unopened bottles, and nine premises (Milk Shops) where milk is sold only for consumption on the premises, both these categories being exempt from registration as dairies. (See "Milk," page 82).

**Detailed Summary of Premises subject to Byelaws,
Regulations or Orders, and requiring periodical inspection.**

Description.	Sanitary Districts.									Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bakehouses	11	13	10	9	8	10	9	4	15	89
Cowsheds	5	2	2	2	1	2	3	4	4	25
Dairies and Milk-shops	20	27	14	13	15	17	12	15	17	150
Common Lodging Houses .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Slaughter Houses	1	3	2	2	4	.....	1	.....	1	14
Offensive Trades	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Totals	37	45	33	26	28	31	25	23	37	285

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One rag and bone business is established in Trealaw, with the written consent of the Council under Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which has been superseded by section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The number of registered common lodging-houses in the district remained the same as in the previous year, three being at Ystrad and one at Dinas, with a total accommodation for 145 persons. The total visits paid to common lodging-houses by the two district inspectors concerned amounted to 93 during the year.

Speaking generally the premises were found to be conducted satisfactorily. No complaint was received during the year nor was it necessary to take legal action respecting any one of the houses concerned.

List of Common Lodging-Houses in the District.

<i>Situation of Premises.</i>	<i>Authorised No. of Lodgers.</i>
120 William Street, Ystrad	42
126 William Street, Ystrad	19
1 Gelligaled Road, Ystrad	11
Old Brithweunydd Hotel, Dinas	73
Total accommodation	145

SHOPS.

Number of Shops in the district in 1938	2,084
New Shops established in 1939	78
Shops removed from Register in 1939	148
Net decrease of Shops in 1939	70
Number of Shops in district in 1939	2,014
Number of Shops subject to a Local Closing Order	904
Number of Shops in which Assistants are employed	902
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-Holiday Order	941
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-Holiday Order and in which Assistants are employed	330
Number of Assistants in exempted Shops	544
Number of Shops and other premises or businesses in which Young Persons are employed other than as Shop Assistants	380
Number of Young Persons employed other than as Shop Assistants	520
Legal Proceedings taken under Shops Acts during 1939	3

The total number of shops remaining on the Register at the end of 1939 amounted to 2,014, showing a net reduction of 70 from the previous year.

In addition to the 2,000 assistants employed in the shops there were 520 persons under 18 years of age who, though not ordinarily classifiable as shop assistants were employed in circumstances which rendered their conditions of service subject to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934.

The detailed administration of the Shops Acts was continued by the two shops inspectors who devoted practically the whole of their time to this work, these two inspectors being also appointed as part-time sanitary inspectors in accordance with the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

The following summary provides information as to the main activities of the two inspectors during the year :—

Observation Duty—Number of hours	.....	.....	1,398
Visits to Shops :—			
Primary routine inspections	.....	.....	67
Re-inspections	.....	.....	2,155
Regarding hours of employment, meal times, etc.	.....	.....	487
For Deregistration	.....	.....	55
Other visits	.....	.....	657
Number of warnings given	.....	.....	219
Number of attendances at Police Courts	.....		4

One of the Shops Inspectors also undertook meat inspection duties in a slaughter-house in the district for approximately 1,358 hours.

The appended statement provides details of the defects discovered as well as of the number reported as being remedied during the year but in the latter connection it

should be noted that in some instances the remedial works were carried out in response to notices served prior to 1939.

Nature of Defect.	Number of Defects.	
	Discovered during 1939.	Remedied during 1939.
Failure to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient—		
Means of ventilation	—	—
Means of providing a reasonable temperature	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—		
Not provided	2	—
Not maintained	—	1
Means of lighting	—	—
Washing facilities	1	2
Facilities for the taking of meals	—	—
Total number of defects	3	3
Number of shops involved	2	3

No application under Section 10 (6) of the Shops Act, 1934, was received by the Council during the year for a certificate of exemption from the obligation to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities respectively for the use of persons employed in or about a shop.

Legal proceedings were instituted in the course of the year in respect of three alleged offences against the Shops Acts and the Orders made thereunder, two of the cases being dismissed while in the remaining instance a fine of 15s. 0d. was imposed.

REPORT OF SHOPS INSPECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1939.

TRADES.

TRADES.	New Businesses Registered during 1939.	Number of Shops Closed during 1939.	Total Number of Shops.	Number of Shops in which Assistants are employed.	Number of Assistants Employed.				Weekly Half-Holiday.						No. of Shops subject to Local Closing Orders.	Legal Action Taken.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
					Males.		Females.		Shops.			Assistants.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
					Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Mon-day.	Thurs-day.	Satur-day.	Exempt	Mon-day.	Tues-day.			Wed-nesday.	Thurs-day.	Fri-day.	Satur-day.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
					1	2	23	53	15	105	1	...	...	147			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FACTORIES.

The total number of premises in the district affected by the Factories Act, 1937, was 833, made up as follow :—

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>With mechanical power.</i>	<i>Without mechanical power.</i>
Factories	.....	742	258	484
Building Operations	.....	1	1	—
Engineering Construction	.....	—	—	—
Outworkers	.....	1	—	1
Bakehouses	.....	89	30	59
		833	289	544

The sanitary inspectors paid 563 visits to bakehouses and 952 visits to other premises embraced by the Act in the course of the year.

The subjoined tables, including those prescribed by the Secretary of State, afford statistical information regarding the trades carried on at the premises to which the Act applies, the inspections made during the year, the defects found and the result of action taken in connection therewith.

In addition to the defects shown in Table 2, referring to other factory premises, six defects were discovered and remedied in bakehouses in the course of the year, three being in respect of want of cleanliness in bakehouse, one in respect of unsuitable or defective w.c., one in respect of non-provision of separate sanitary conveniences for sexes, and one in respect of defective wall plastering in bakehouse.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories with mechanical power	568	—	.....
Factories without mechanical power	384	.....	.....
TOTALS	952	.....	.....

2.—Defects found.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding (S. 2)	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) .....	.....	.....	...	...
Sanitary conveniences (S. 7.)	Insufficient	1	1	...
	Unsuitable or Defective	...	...	...
	Not separate for sexes	2	2	...
Other Offences	...	...	...	...
	3	3	...	...

N.B.—**OUTWORKERS.**—As no outworkers engaged in unwholesome premises were discovered during the year, the Home Office Table relating thereto has not been reproduced in this Report.

RETURN OF FACTORIES—IN WARDS.

[illegible]

Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.
Jewellers	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8
Laundries	5	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milk Pasteurising Plant	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milliners	22	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	21
Mineral Waters	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motor Repairs	22	2	...	1	2	1	...	2	4	1	1	15	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	7
Painters and Decorators	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	13
Photographers	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	6
Picture Framers	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plumbers	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	3	...	2	2	2	1	...	19
Poster Writing	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Printers	11	2	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilting	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rug and BasketMkrs	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saddlers	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4
Saw Mills	8	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sculptors	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	2	3	4	1	...	...	4
Tailors	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Tinsmiths	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Undertakers	40	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	9	...	3	6	4	...	1	2	2	4	4	...	31
Upholsterers	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagon Builders	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood Workers	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	742	19	19	17	21	59	15	40	11	2	36	258	43	65	64	52	31	28	41	47	39	33	41	484
Other Premises to which the Act applies:—																								
Building Operations	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outworker (Gloves)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	89	4	2	1	2	5	4	1	...	1	6	30	5	12	4	3	6	3	4	8	3	2	9	59
Grand Totals	833	23	21	18	23	65	19	41	11	3	42	289	48	77	68	55	38	31	45	55	42	35	50	544

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The sanitary inspectors continued to keep the stacks of local collieries and other premises under observation throughout the year but no instance was reported of the emission of black smoke in such circumstances as to call for legal action under the byelaw made by the Council in accordance with Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year under review twenty houses were found to be infested with bed bugs, four of the houses belonging to the Council and sixteen to various private owners. All these houses were disinfested, the methods employed including fumigation with formaldehyde vapour and the spraying of walls and crevices with zaldecide fluid.

In the case of all changes of tenancy of the Council's houses during the year the affected houses were subjected to thorough inspection and the belongings of the incoming tenants were also examined with a view to ensuring their freedom from vermin.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

There did not appear to be evidence of any special infestations by rats and mice in the district during 1939 but steps were taken, by means of interviews and the distribution of posters and leaflets, to revive and maintain public interest in the need for taking measures against these pests.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

Six bodies were deposited in the course of the year at the Council's mortuary situated near Oakland Terrace, Ferndale, and in each of these cases a post-mortem examination was carried out.

This is the only mortuary specially erected by the Council for general use but the five local hospitals are all provided with mortuary accommodation to meet their own needs and in some of these cases the mortuaries are available for the reception of bodies other than those from the institutions themselves.

SCHOOLS.

The inspection of all the school buildings in the district is undertaken by the Authority's medical staff in the course of their visits to the schools for the routine medical examination of the children, and information is forwarded to the Director of Education regarding any structural or sanitary defects thus discovered.

Owing to the prevalence of diphtheria in the Clydach Vale district during January special investigations were carried out in the three departments of the Cwmclydach School and five previously-unrecognised cases of the disease were thus discovered. Similar investigations were made in the Bodringallt Junior Mixed School regarding the incidence of scarlet fever during July.

Certificates were issued by the School Medical Officer during the year, in accordance with paragraph 15 of Administrative Memorandum No. 51 of the Board of Education, to the effect that the attendance of under 60 per cent. of the children on the registers was attributable to infectious disease in the case of the infants' departments of the following schools, *viz.*:—Dunraven, Treherbert, Park, Cwmclydach, Williamstown, Islwyn, Pontygwaith, Hendrefadog, Ferndale, Blaenllechau and Maerdy.

REPORTS DURING THE YEAR.

In addition to the ordinary statistical matter, the following subjects were dealt with in reports placed before the Council during the year :—

- Artificial Dentures—Provision of (2).
- Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealea—Caretakers.
- Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics—Annual Congress.
- Civilian Deaths due to War Operations.
- Clerical Staff.
- Common Lodging-houses—Registration.
- Conferences during 1939.
- Dilapidated Business Premises.
- Expectant Mothers—Feeding of
 - Nutrition of.
 - Provision of Meals.
- Expenditure—Comparative Statements (4)
- First Aid Posts and Casualty Services.
- Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Staff (2).
 - Public Analyst.
- Health Services for Evacuees.
- Houses Unfit or Human Habitation (2).
- Housing Act, 1936—Section 25 (2).
- Influenza—Circular 1906 (Wales).
- Isolation Hospitals—Fire Services.
- Meals—Provision of
- Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939.
- Meat Inspection.
- Midwives Act, 1936—Adequacy of the Municipal Midwifery Service.
 - Circular 1767 (Wales).
 - Compensation for Loss of Midwifery Fees
 - Compensation to Midwives Ceasing Practice (6).
 - Emergency Powers Defence Act, 1939. Circular 1858 (Wales).
 - Prohibition of Unqualified Persons.

REPORTS DURING THE YEAR—*Continued.*

- Milk at Reduced Rates for Mothers and Children (2).
- Milk Assistance Scheme—Expenditure (10).
- Milk for Municipal Purposes (2).
- Milk (Special Designations) Orders—Applications for Licences (2).
- Municipal Midwifery Service—Deductions from Salary.
—Employment of Married Women.
- Paratyphoid Fever.
- Pigs and Poultry kept on Local Authorities' Housing Estates
- Public Health Act, 1936—Sections 39 and 90—Drainage.
—Combined Drains.
- Public Health Medical Officers—Refresher Courses.
- Puerperal Pyrexia—Notification of.
- Puerperal Sepsis.
- Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919—National Rat Week.
- Recovery of Fees Claimed by Doctors when called in by Midwives.
- Sanitary Conveniences at Sub-station, Ferndale.
- Scales of Income for Determining Necessitousness (2).
- Shops Act, 1934, and Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938—Regulations.
- Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933—Application for Licence.
- Slaughter-houses—Applications for Licences.
- Specialists' Fees.
- Standing Deputy—Appointment of.
- Tyntyla Isolation Hospital—Laundry (2).
—Boiler—Pavilion (3).
—Conditions of service of Nursing Staff (2).
—Designations of Nursing Staff.
—Employment of Temporary Nurses.
—Laundry Staff (2).
—Nurses' and Maids' Sitting Rooms.
—Resignation of Nurse without Notice.
—Tenders for Equipment.
- Typhoid Fever—Circular 1865 (Wales).

REPORTS DURING THE YEAR—*Continued.*

Waterproof Clothing for Inspectors.

Welfare Centre—Dyffryn Ffrwd, Ystrad-Rhondda.

—Grants for Equipment at Ynyswen and Ferndale.

—Proposed at Tonypandy.

—Wages of Caretakers.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following table indicates the number and nature of the instances in which the Department's activities led to proceedings at the Local Courts of Justice in the course of the year 1939.

	No. of Cases.	COURT.		RESULT.			Amount of Fines and Costs.
		Ystrad.	Porth.	Fines.	Ordered to pay Costs.	Dismissed.	
Shops Act, 1934:—							£ s. d.
Employing an assistant under 18 years of age after 10 p.m.	1	.....	1	...	...	1	...
Shops Acts, 1928 and 1936 (Hours of Closing):—							
Selling after Closing Time in a shop	2	1	1	1	...	1	0 15 0
	3	1	2	1	.....	2	0 15 0
Public Health Act:—							
Unabated Nuisances ... (a) 3	3	3	...	...	3	.....	1 16 6
	6	4	2	1	3	2	2 11

(a) Work carried out.

SECTION V.

HOUSING.

HOUSING.

Four houses were passed for occupation in the course of the year and plans of two dwelling-houses were approved.

Closing Orders under the Housing Act, 1936, were made in respect of underground rooms in 80 houses, of which 32 were situated at Ferndale, 29 at Maerdy, 8 at Treorchy, 7 at Ynyshir and 4 at Blaenllechau.

Six demolition orders were made during the year under the Housing Act, 1936, and eight houses were demolished as a result of Demolition Orders—all by the Council in default of owners.

A total of 1,767 houses were repaired as the result of informal action by the officers of the Council or in consequence of the service of notices requiring the abatement of nuisances arising from the conditions of disrepair of the houses ; the corresponding number of houses repaired in 1938 was 2,019.

In the course of the year, 1,580 houses were surveyed in order to ascertain the "permitted number" of persons which could be accommodated therein, in accordance with the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, and certificates prescribing the "permitted number" of persons were issued by the Council in respect of 1,459 dwellings.

The following summary gives details of the nuisances and defects remedied in the course of the year :—

1. Slop Sink.

a. Slopsinks repaired or renewed	.....	.....	8
b. Waste pipe repaired or extended	.....	.....	24

2. Water Closet.

a. Provision of new w.c.	9
b. Conversion into water closet	1
c. Water closet connected to sewer	1
d. Walls, roofs, doors, floors, etc., repaired	320
e. Flushing appliances repaired or renewed	177
f. Flushing appliances provided	53
g. Pans renewed or provided	78
h. Water supply provided	1

3. House

a. External walls, woodwork, etc., repaired	832
b. Internal walls, woodwork, floors, etc., re- paired	617
c. Dampness abated by removal of earth	3
d. Bedroom ventilated	20
e. Windows made openable	13
f. Window area increased	1
g. Pantry or Food safe provided	4
h. Water supply fittings repaired	20
i. Light for stairs provided	1

4. Drains.

a. Lip trap removed	2
b. Ventilating shaft repaired and extended	43
c. W.C., unblocked by owners	115
d. Drain unblocked by owners	105
e. W.C., drain repaired	57
f. Drain repaired	62
g. Drainage of subsoil water made good	13
h. Inspection chamber repaired or provided	19

5. Areas.

a. Paving repaired	204
b. Paving repaired and extended	4
c. Steps repaired or renewed	84
d. Boundary walls or fences repaired or renewed	184
e. Retaining walls repaired or renewed	66

6.	Rain water shoots repaired or renewed	.....	413
7.	Structures on area repaired	.....	4
8.	Structures obstructing light and/or ventilation of living rooms removed or altered		5
9.	Dampness abated	.....	317
10.	Dirty houses cleaned	.....	4
11.	Overcrowding abated	.....	4
12.	Fowls removed	.....	1
13.	(a) Manure removed	.....	2
	(b) Manure receptacle provided	.....	1
14.	Accumulation of refuse removed	.....	13
15.	Boiler used in open air removed	.....	1

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1939.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	2,431
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	.....	2,431
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	.....	487
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	.....	487
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	6

HOUSING—*Continued.*

(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	2,277
2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :—		
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1,052
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—		
(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of Housing Act, 1936	—
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,355
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	715
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—

HOUSING—*Continued.*

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	8
(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	82
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
4. Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding.	
(a) (1) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year	167
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	171
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	941
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c) (i.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	82
(ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases	422

SECTION VI.

INSPECTION
AND
SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

The persons engaged in the production, sale or distribution of milk within the district consisted of the following classes of the numbers indicated :—

Cowkeepers	.....	.....	.....	6
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk				19
Purveyors of Milk and Milk-shop				
keepers	.....	.....	.....	124
Purveyors of sealed bottled milk only				35
Non-resident Purveyors of Milk	.....			12

It is estimated that the 116 cows in the district yielded a total daily average of 145 gallons in the course of the year, and that an additional quantity of 4,665 gallons was daily imported from outside the area. The total quantity of fresh cows' milk estimated to have been consumed in the district during the year thus amounted to 1,755,650 gallons and was equivalent to 0.325 pint per head per day for a population of 119,300 persons. Similarly the average total amount per person in fractions of a pint estimated to have been taken during the years 1930-38 were 0.170, 0.191, 0.227, 0.244, 0.249, 0.247, 0.280, 0.283 and 0.312 respectively. The daily consumption of milk per head showed an increase of 0.013 of a pint.

There are 194 premises in the district directly concerned with the production, sale or distribution of milk. There are 150 dairies and milkshops where milk is sold for consumption off the premises which are subject to registration under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders. In addition there are 35 premises from which milk is sold only in sealed and unopened bottles, the occupiers having to be registered as purveyors of milk although the premises are not required to be registered as dairies. There are also nine shops where milk is sold only for consumption on the premises, neither the occupiers nor the premises being required to be registered.

Included in the number of premises referred to in the preceding paragraph are 37 shops where sterilized milk is sold in the unopened containers in which the milk is received from the bottling company, seven of them being registered premises, and 28 shops where milk is sold for consumption on the premises, 16 being registered premises.

All the premises are periodically visited by the district sanitary inspectors under whose immediate supervision they are placed, the number of visits made to cowsheds, dairies and milk-shops being 1,493 in the course of the year.

The number of samples of pasteurised milk submitted to bacteriological examination was 124 of which 97 were satisfactory, 23 contained an excessive number of organisms and four were reported on as under-pasteurised in accordance with the result of the Phosphatase test. Of four samples of tuberculin tested milks one gave an unsatisfactory Methylene Blue test.

Samples were also taken by the police, under the direction of Dr. E. Colston Williams, County Medical Officer, and the ten samples of milk, which were produced locally, were all reported upon as being satisfactory; of nine samples produced outside the district two were reported upon as being unsatisfactory and one was under-pasteurised though retailed as pasteurised milk.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders.—The following licences in respect of graded milk were issued by the Council during the year under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938 —

“ Tuberculin Tested ” Milk—			
Bottling Licence	.....	.....	1
Dealers’ Licences	.....	.....	2
Supplementary Licence	.....	.....	1
“ Accredited ” Milk—			
Bottling Licence	.....	.....	1
“ Pasteurised ” Milk—			
Pasteuriser’s Licence	.....	.....	1
Dealers’ Licences	.....	.....	64

MEAT.

The number and status of the slaughter-houses in the district and the changes since 1914 are set out in the following table :—

	<i>In</i> 1914.		<i>January,</i> 1939.		<i>December,</i> 1939.
Registered	8	.....	3	.....	3
Licensed	29	.....	11	.....	11
	—		—		—
	37	.....	14	.....	14

The sanitary inspectors paid 3,345 visits of inspection during the year to the 14 private slaughter-houses in the district.

Altogether a total of 29,595 lbs. of meat and 31,032 lbs. of offal was destroyed as showing the presence of tuberculosis, the meat having been surrendered by the owners for destruction or safe disposal.

The appended table provides information as to the animals killed in the slaughter-houses in the district during the year 1939 together with details of the numbers of carcasses inspected and condemned. The number of carcasses inspected represented 81.1 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, the corresponding proportion for the previous year being 74.3 per cent.

It will be observed that among the 1,533 cow carcasses inspected 652, or 41.98 per cent., were found to be affected by tuberculosis as compared with a corresponding proportion of 11.06 during the previous year. While the number of cow carcasses wholly condemned on account of tuberculosis was greater on this occasion than during 1938 the main increase was in respect of carcasses which were only partly condemned. Although the much higher proportion of cow carcasses condemned, either wholly or

partly, during 1939 might be taken as possibly indicating some de'erioration in the quality of the animals slaughtered it is more probable that the increased rate of condemnation was due mainly, if not entirely, to the fact that, as a result of the appointment of an additional sanitary inspector who devoted practically the whole of his time during 1939 to meat inspection in the largest slaughter-house in the district, the inspection of carcasses was more thorough and complete than was possible during previous years.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during the Year 1939.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	4 127	1,767	4,600	47,788	18,314
Number Inspected ...	3,727	1,553	4,285	35,641	16,896
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis :—					
Whole Carcases condemned	—	5	5	29	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,423	560	132	5,112	3,336
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than Tubercul- osis	38.18	36.38	3.20	14.42	19.77
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole Carcases condemned	8	35	2	7	19
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	148	617	5	—	585
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tu- berculosis	4.19	41.98	.16	.02	3.57

OTHER FOODS.

There are 89 bakehouses within the district, a reduction of two as compared with the previous year. With a few exceptions they are small, and the persons employed in them are correspondingly few in number. There were paid 563 visits of inspection to the bakehouses during the year and they were generally found to be in a satisfactory condition. There are no instances in the area of underground bakehouses, as defined in the Factory Act, 1937.

UN SOUND FOOD.

During the year the following were condemned as unfit for the food of man and their use for such purpose prevented :—

Beef	.....	29,732 lbs.
Veal	.....	44 „
Bovine Organs	.....	50,063 „
Lamb	.....	88 „
Mutton	.....	99 „
Sheep and Lamb Offal	.....	10,644 „
Pork	.....	2,665 „
Pig Offal	.....	19,472 „
Jellied Veal	.....	7 „
Corned Beef	.....	7 „
Rabbits	.....	6 „
Fish	.....	126 „
Canned Fish	.....	1½ „
Condensed Milk	.....	1 „
Bottled or tinned fruit	.....	95 „
Pickles, bottled	.....	2 „
Canned Cream	.....	1 „
Sauce	.....	8 ozs.
Canned Tomatoes	.....	100 lbs.
Cereal	.....	2 „
Cheese	.....	2½ „
Minced Meat	.....	4 ozs.
Syrup	.....	4 lbs.
Jams and marmalade	.....	8 „

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, came into operation on the 1st October, 1939, and in accordance with Section 64 (c) of the Act, the Rhondda Council became the Local Authority under the Act for the whole of the Rhondda Urban Area. Acting under proviso (a) to Section 64 of the Act, the Glamorgan County Council made application to the Minister of Health for an order directing that the County Council should continue to function as the Food and Drugs Authority for the whole of the Administrative County with the exception of the Borough of Neath but after receiving representations from the Rhondda Council and considering the circumstances of the case the Welsh Board of Health stated that they did not feel justified in giving the direction asked for by the County Council. The Rhondda Council thus also became the Food and Drugs Authority for their area from the date of the operation of the Act on the 1st October, 1939. The District Council therefore proceeded to consider arrangements for the administration of the Act and proposals for the appointment of Public Analysts were submitted to the Welsh Board of Health and were waiting the Board's approval at the end of the year.



SECTION VII.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following table gives particulars relating to notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified in the district during 1939.

RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1939.

Disease.	Cases Notified.										Cases admitted to Hos- pital.	Deaths.															
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 years.		35-45 yrs.	45-65 years.	65 & over													
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	399	2	25	44	48	51	138	60	21	9	1	...	...	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	174	3	7	8	9	16	75	38	8	8	2	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (including para- typhoid)	24	...	...	1	2	...	3	8	2	4	3	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	24	3	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	277	34	33	20	17	19	21	16	11	27	25	42	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	72	3	4	1	3	2	2	5	5	11	10	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	50	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	7	10	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	50	6	4	7	...	2	7	8	4	5	3	4	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	484	31	86	71	96	94	100	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	37	7	9	4	6	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	1628	110	168	156	182	189	354	145	61	95	57	84	27	580	93	12	8	7	3	1	4	3	4	7	8	2	15

Zymotic Diseases.—This term includes small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, enteric fever, and diarrhoea ; the total number of deaths from this group was 15, giving a zymotic death-rate of 0.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Six deaths were attributed to whooping cough, five to measles and two each to scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Small Pox.—No case of this disease was notified in the district during 1939 and no vaccinations or re vaccinations were undertaken by the medical staff of the Health Department.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases of scarlet fever notified was 399, giving an incidence rate of 3.3 cases per 1,000 of the estimated population ; the number of deaths from this disease was two, giving a death-rate of 0.02 per 1,000 of the estimated population and a mortality-rate of 0.34 per cent. amongst the cases notified. The disease was most prevalent in Ward 1 where 65 cases were notified whilst Ward 11 with only three cases suffered the lowest incidence. The monthly incidence varied between a maximum of 66 cases in October and a minimum of six cases during April ; 181 or nearly one half of the total cases notified during the year occurred in the last three months. The number of cases removed to the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital was 298, representing 76.2 per cent. of the total cases notified.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases of diphtheria notified during the year amounted to 174, giving an incidence-rate of 1.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The number of deaths was two, giving a death-rate of 0.02 per 1,000 of the estimated population and a mortality-rate of 1.14 per cent. amongst the total cases notified ; these figures are the lowest recorded in the annual statistics available for the district.

The ward distribution of the notified cases varied between a maximum of 36 cases in Ward 8 and a minimum of two cases in Ward 7 whilst the monthly distribution gave a maximum number of 37 cases in January and a minimum of three cases in May. With the exception of the occurrence of 14 cases in Clydach Vale, in January, there was no undue prevalence in any locality in the district during the year.

The number of cases admitted into the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital represented 97.1 per cent. of the total number of cases notified.

Enteric Fever.—The number of persons notified as suffering from the group of diseases classified under enteric fever was 24, of whom 23 were found to be suffering from Paratyphoid Fever B. and the remaining case was diagnosed as due to infection by the organism causing typhoid fever.

Of the total of twenty-four cases eighteen were notified in June, three in July, two in August and the remaining case in September.

The case of typhoid fever was notified in July and was a boy of fourteen years residing at Tylorstown who had been taken ill about the middle of June ; no definite source of infection could be traced but his mother had suffered from the disease about thirty years previously. The examination of materials obtained from the mother proved unsuccessful in establishing that she was a carrier of typhoid organisms but she was advised regarding the precautions to prevent the spread of infection.

Two of the paratyphoid B. cases were taken ill in neighbouring districts and were notified, in the one instance, after the removal of the patient to her home in Cwmparc and in the other instance after admission into the Llwynypia Hospital, the former being notified in June and the latter

in September. Of the remaining twenty-one cases of paratyphoid B. cases seventeen were notified in June, and two each in July and August. Amongst the 17 cases notified in June the onset of 15 occurred between the 4th and the 14th day of the month and, with the exception of one case, resided in the Rhondda Fach valley in houses situated in Maerdy, Ferndale, Ynyshir and Porth. The onset of these cases occurred soon after a hot Whitsuntide holiday and several of the infected cases had visited sea-side resorts.

A comprehensive survey of the foods consumed by these patients was made but no common article of food could be detected though particular attention was paid to pastries containing artificial cream and ice-cream. The water, namely that supplied by the Joint Water Board, was the only common article of diet consumed. In view of this circumstance a motor van with a "loud speaker" attached thereto traversed this portion of the district announcing the desirability of boiling water prior to consumption and leaflets and posters containing advice on the mode of spread and prevention of the disease, were also widely distributed. Following these measures two cases occurred having their onset on the 19th June, and two cases with onsets on the 10th July and the 3rd August respectively.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The number of cases notified as suffering from puerperal pyrexia was 36, of whom 32 were residents of the Rhondda, the remaining four having been notified after admission to the Llwynypia Hospital from neighbouring areas. The lower of the above-mentioned figures gave incident-rates of 17.7 and 17.0 per 1,000 live births and total live and still-births respectively.

Seventeen cases were admitted into the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital and the remainder were treated either in their own homes or at the Llwynypia Hospital.

There were two deaths from puerperal sepsis during the year, giving a mortality-rate of 1.06 per 1,000 total births ; in each instance the infection followed an abortion which in one case occurred within a few weeks after the commencement of the pregnancy whilst in the other case the pregnancy was of not more than ten weeks' duration.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.—The number of cases of this disease notified during 1939 was fifty ; the highest monthly incidence occurred in June when ten cases were notified. Amongst the eleven wards, Ward 9 with sixteen cases suffered most severely whilst no case was notified from Ward 7, which was the only ward unaffected. The ages of the notified cases varied between a minimum of four months and a maximum of fifty-eight years ; 19 cases occurred amongst children under five years of age and 15 cases were notified amongst children between five and fifteen years of age. All the notified cases, with the exception of one case which proved fatal before removal could be arranged, were removed to the Isolation Hospital where the mortality-rate of the cases treated was approximately 31 per cent. Leaflets containing advice on the prevention of this disease were widely distributed throughout the district during the course of the year through the medium of the schools and during the house-to-house visitations made by the sanitary inspectors and health visitors.

Acute Poliomyelitis —Two cases of this disease were notified during the year and both were admitted into the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital where one died notwithstanding treatment in a " Both " respirator or " iron lung." No secondary cases were known to have occurred.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No case of this disease was notified in the district during the year but one death of a person, who had suffered from the acute attack some years ago and had subsequently developed post-encephalitic symptoms, was recorded

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.—Seventy-two cases of this disease were notified during 1939 but the incidence of the disease was mainly confined to February and March when 17 and 27 cases were respectively notified. The disease was most prevalent in the Mid-Rhondda area, 25 cases being notified from Ward 5 and 20 cases from Ward 6; no case was notified from Ward 9 throughout the year. There were eighteen deaths from this disease during the year, representing a mortality-rate of 25 per cent. amongst the cases notified. It is probable that the notification of this disease was not complete because though no case was notified from Ward 9 two deaths from pneumonia following influenza occurred in this ward.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.—The number of cases of this disease notified was 277 and the number of deaths was 42, giving a mortality-rate of 15 per cent. amongst the cases notified and a death-rate of 0.35 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The monthly numbers of notifications varied between a minimum of nine cases in September and a maximum of 45 cases in March, whilst amongst the various wards the greatest number, 79, was notified in Ward 11 and the lowest number, 13, occurred in Ward 7. In contrast to the influenzal form of pneumonia there was a greater prevalence and mortality amongst children under five years of age and acute primary pneumonia continued to contribute to a considerable extent to the infantile mortality.

Dysentery.—The case of dysentery notified during the year was a child of six years who had been removed from an adjoining district to the residence of his parents at Porth after the onset of the illness. The child was removed to the Isolation Hospital where recovery ensued; the infection was found to be due to the Sonne group of dysentery organisms.

Erysipelas.—The number of cases of erysipelas notified was 50 and six were admitted to the Isolation Hospital; no death was certified as due to this disease.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 22, giving an incidence-rate of 1.2 per cent. of the total live births. Most of the cases were mild in nature but six were admitted to the Isolation Hospital where one died owing to convulsions.

A summary of the available information regarding the cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year is given in the following table :—

Cases.			Vision un-impaired.	Vision im-paired.	Total Blind-ness.	Still under treat-ment at end of year.	Deaths	Re-moved from District.
No-ti-fied.	Treated							
	At Home	In Hos-pital.						
22	15	7	18	1	—	1	1	1

Measles.—This disease was not notifiable until the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, issued by the Minister of Health on the 23rd October, became effective and the first notification was received in the 16th November. From this date until the end of the year 484 notifications were received and the maximum prevalence occurred in Wards 5 and 11 where 144 and 140 cases were respectively notified. Five deaths were attributable to measles ; two occurred in October and one each in April, August and November.

Whooping Cough.—Under the above-mentioned Regulations 37 cases were notified. The greatest prevalence occurred in Ward 9 where 18 cases were notified. Six deaths resulted from this disease ; two occurred in April and one each in February, March, June and September.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—No death was certified as due to diarrhoea but thirteen deaths were attributed to enteritis, eight of these being amongst infants under twelve months old, one in a child between one and two years of age and the remaining four deaths were of persons over two years of age. No deaths occurred in September and December and as regards the other months of the year the maximum number of three deaths occurred during January. Seasonal conditions had therefore no apparent influence on the incidence of fatal enteritis in the community.

Influenza.—The number of deaths from influenza during the year was 65, giving a death-rate of 0.54 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The disease was most prevalent during the first four months of the year, when 58 deaths occurred, and during this period Ward 5 with eleven deaths suffered the highest mortality. Sixty per cent. of the deaths occurred amongst male persons and 53 of the deaths occurred amongst persons over 45 years of age.

Bronchitis—This disease was certified as the cause of death of 75 persons, of whom 46 were males and 29 were females. It is noteworthy that of the 46 male deaths, 41 occurred amongst men over 45 years of age and it was evident that this disease continued to cause a heavy mortality amongst men who were or had been employed in the coal-mining industry.



SECTION VIII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was taken under the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or of Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The following table gives a summary of the notifications of and deaths from tuberculosis in the Rhondda Urban District during 1939, divided into age and sex groups as well as into pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
Under 1 year ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1
1 to 5 years ...	2	.....	2	5	...	...	2	4
5 to 10 years ...	3	2	3	1	...	...	.....	.....
10 to 15 years ...	5	3	5	2	1	2	1	.....
15 to 20 years ...	22	16	3	4	6	3	1	1
20 to 25 years ...	11	19	.....	2	1	10	.....	.....
25 to 35 years ...	15	19	1	4	10	15	1	.....
35 to 45 years ...	5	9	1	2	5	3	1	1
45 to 55 years ...	11	3	.....	.....	14	4	.....	.....
55 to 65 years ...	9	2	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....
65 and upwards	3	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
TOTALS ...	86	75	18	20	47	39	6	7

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Amongst the 161 cases notified during the year the greatest number, 23, was notified from Ward 2 whilst Ward 9 with seven cases provided the lowest number; the greatest number of deaths occurred in Ward 1, where 14 deaths were recorded, and Ward 9, with one death, suffered the lowest mortality.

Amongst the 86 persons who died from this form of the disease, 36 were notified prior to the dates of death during the year, 17 had been notified during 1938 and 31 had been notified during various years extending as far back as 1928.

In the above table it will be observed that the incidence of and fatality from this disease was higher amongst females between 15 and 35 years of age than amongst males of the same age-groups but amongst the persons of the latter sex the disease appeared to be more prevalent and fatal in the 45 to 65 age-group.

Amongst the 161 cases notified, 87 were admitted during the year to hospitals or sanatoria administered by the Welsh National Memorial Association.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis notified during the year was 38 ; in fourteen instances the glands of the neck were affected, in five cases the meninges were involved, and infection of the peritoneum or spine each contributed four cases. The number of deaths from these forms of the disease was 13, giving a death-rate of 0.11 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Seven deaths were certified as due to meningeal infection, four were caused by miliary or generalised tuberculosis and one each were caused by primary infection of the peritoneum and spine, respectively. One of the persons who died during the year had not been notified prior to the fatal termination of the illness.

Ward 6, with nine notified cases, suffered the highest incidence, whilst Wards 5 and 10, with one case each, were least involved. No deaths from these forms of tuberculosis occurred in Wards 4, 5, 7 and 9, whilst Ward 6, with four deaths, suffered the highest mortality.

Amongst the various age-groups, seven of the total of thirteen deaths occurred amongst children under five years of age and four of these were due to meningeal infection.

Amongst the cases notified during the year, five were admitted into the hospitals or sanatoria administered by the Welsh National Memorial Association.

APPENDIX.

RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1939 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths registered in District.		Trans-ferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Net.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1933	139,500	2,303	2,303	16.5	1,809	13.9	76	163	205	89	1,896	13.6
1934	137,200	2,342	2,252	16.4	1,558	11.4	78	153	141	60	1,633	11.9
1935	134,600	2,268	2,193	16.3	1,585	11.8	75	184	153	70	1,694	12.6
1936	129,900	2,150	2,055	15.8	1,611	12.4	49	189	117	57	1,751	13.5
1937	124,200	1,987	1,863	15.0	1,603	12.9	81	166	122	65	1,688	13.6
1938	121,940	1,960	1,804	14.8	1,589	13.0	82	170	122	68	1,677	13.8
1939	119,300	2,036	1,857	15.5	1,635	13.7	83	164	122	66	1,716	14.4

NOTES.—This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13 are calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

The deaths included in Column 6 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by the subtraction of deaths under one included in the number given in Column 8 and by the addition of the deaths under one included in the number given in Column 9.

"Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in acres }
(exclusive of area covered } 23,886
by water).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases notified in the whole District.						Total Cases notified in each Ward.										Hospital from each Ward.										Total Cases re-moved to Hospital			
	All Ages—Years.						Total Cases notified in each Ward.										Hospital from each Ward.													
	All Ages	Un-der 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 up.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem-branous Group)	174	3	40	113	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	50	2	1	3	2	17	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	399	2	168	198	26	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	24	...	3	11	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	50	6	13	15	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Tuberculosis	161	...	2	13	68	48	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	38	...	7	11	9	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	277	34	89	37	26	37	42	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	72	3	10	7	7	19	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	484	31	347	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	37	7	24	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	1827	110	704	523	181	165	109	35	158	178	67	118	301	176	90	160	163	130	286	64	72	23	65	71	44	17	83	75	38	28

The localities (Wards) adopted for this Table are the same as those in Table III.

Isolation Hospitals (provided by the Urban District Council):—1. TYNLYA ISOLATION HOSPITAL (WARD 4). } Total available beds, 112.
2. PENRHYS ISOLATION HOSPITAL (WARD 10). }

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1939—(Continued on two next pages).

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Deaths in or belonging to the whole District at subjoined ages.										Deaths in or belonging to Wards (at all ages.)											Total Deaths in Public Institutions or Non-Residents in the District.		
		All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.	Ward 7.	Ward 8.	Ward 9.	Ward 10.	Ward 11.	21			22
Cols.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	284		
All Causes { Certified { Uncertified		1710	121	14	24	28	70	155	535	763	5	169	189	100	117	189	148	164	185	125	105	219	284		
		6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1. Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2. Measles		...	5	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1		
3. Scarlet Fever		...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		
4. Whooping Cough		...	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...		
5. Diphtheria		...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
6. Influenza		...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7. Encephalitis Lethargica		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8. Cerebro Spinal Fever		...	14	...	2	4	3	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System		...	86	...	...	3	20	33	27	3	14	12	6	7	11	4	6	13	1	5	7	1	...		
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	13	1	5	1	2	3	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	2	2	6		
11. Syphilis		...	4	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12. General Paralysis of the Insane and Tabes Dorsalis		...	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...		
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease		...	139	...	...	...	2	9	68	60	20	25	8	9	6	5	15	14	11	9	17	43			
14. Diabetes		...	20	...	...	...	...	1	9	10	1	2	...	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	5	7			
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.		...	116	...	...	1	1	1	35	78	13	5	6	6	12	22	15	14	11	2	10	3			

TABLE III.—Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
16. Heart Disease	547	1	...	...	1	3	4	29	170	339	40	57	23	29	77	46	56	58	37	39	85	15
17. Aneurysm	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	92	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	62	...	16	11	...	9	4	6	11	9	7	10	11
19. Bronchitis	75	10	...	2	1	...	1	...	25	35	11	6	5	15	8	9	3	5	5	1	7	1
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	42	8	...	4	3	1	...	5	10	11	4	3	5	5	2	...	4	6	1	3	9	4
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	27	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	15	6	7	2	1	3	1	2	1	...	3	4	3	3
22. Peptic Ulcer	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	14
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 yrs)	9	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1
24. Appendicitis	8	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	8
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	6
27. Other Digestive Diseases	24	3	...	1	1	3	...	4	5	7	3	3	3	2	5	1	...	2	2	...	3	11
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	43	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	17	21	1	3	2	3	8	4	7	3	1	1	10	6
29. Puerperal Sepsis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
30. Other Puerperal Causes	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	10
31. Congenital Debility, Pre-natal Birth, Malformations, etc.	75	74	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	1	5	9	11	5	9	6	13	36
32. Senility	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	3	10	11	2	5	4	4	7	6	...	...	...	...
33. Suicide	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	1	4	2	...	...	2
34. Other Violence	51	3	...	...	1	2	9	10	15	11	4	13	5	4	...	3	9	1	1	4	...	21
35. Other Defined Diseases	136	8	1	...	2	6	15	19	45	40	15	17	6	14	16	12	7	13	10	10	16	43
36. Causes ill defined or unknown	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Rhondda																						
Sub-entries included in above figures.	1716	122	14	24	28	70	155	535	768	170	190	100	118	191	148	165	185	125	105	219	284	
10. Tuberculous Meningitis	7	...	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	4
General Tuberculosis ...	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

TABLE IV — Rhondda Urban District.—Infantile Mortality, 1939. Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.
(Continued on next page).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 mth.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Causes :—	121	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121
Certified ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Men-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ingitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tu-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
berculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Cols.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Convulsions	...	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	2	8
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suffocation (over-lying) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Congenital Malformations ...	...	4	3	1	1	9	4	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	20
Premature Birth	...	33	3	4	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Causes ...	...	4	1	2	...	7	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	13
TOTAL	...	51	8	10	6	75	10	6	7	1	4	4	6	4	1	...	4	122

Net Births in the Year	{ Legitimate ... 1,805	{ Net Deaths in the Year of	{ Legitimate Infants ... 119
	{ Illegitimate ... 52		{ Illegitimate Infants ... 3

TABLE V.
(TABLE S.D. 30 of the Registrar-General).

Causes of Death in Rhondda Urban District during 1939.

CAUSES OF DEATH.							Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	730
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
3. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
5. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
6. Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	26
7. Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	39
10. Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7
11. Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
13. Cancer, malignant disease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	62
14. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	65
16. Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	223
17. Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
18. Other circulatory diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	23
19. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	30
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	15
21. Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	7
22. Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
23. Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
24. Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
25. Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
27. Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	19
29. Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
30. Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	5
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	37
32. Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	28
33. Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3
34. Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	11
35. Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	62
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Special causes (included above)—								
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Polio-myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—								
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	63
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	61
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
LIVE BIRTHS—								
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	941	849
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	915	825
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	24
STILL BIRTHS—								
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	40
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	39
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
POPULATION—For Birth-rate	..	...	...	...	..			119,600
For Death-rate and Infectious Diseases								119,300

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
SOMERSET HOUSE,
LONDON, W.C.2.
September, 1940.



THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
School Medical Officer
TO THE
Rhondda
Local Education Authority
For the year 1939.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

Rhondda Education Committee.

Councillor OWEN JAMES BUCKLEY, J.P. (*Chairman*).

„ LEONARD HENRY COOK.

„ EDWARD JOHN WILLIAMS.

„ RHYS MORGAN REES.

„ JOHN THOMAS DAVIES.

„ JOHN MINTON, J.P. (2 months).

„ EVAN MORGAN DAVIES (7 months).

„ IORWERTH RHYS THOMAS, J.P.

„ Mrs. ANNIE PRICE, J.P.

„ WILLIAM CLIFFORD VENING.

„ GLYN LEWIS WALES.

„ JAMES DAVIES (3 months).

„ ALBERT TROTMAN (9 months).

„ JOHN LEIGH DAVIES.

„ PHILLIP MORRIS.

„ WILLIAM SAMUEL LANE.

„ SIDNEY MITCHELL.

„ ALCWYN PENRY GLANVILLE.

„ THOMAS R. DAVIES.

„ MARK HARCOMBE.

„ THOMAS BOWEN THOMAS.

„ THOMAS HENRY SMITH.

„ EVAN JOHN OAKLEY.

„ WILLIAM MURRAY WILLIAMS.

„ WILLIAM REES.

„ DAVID JOHN RICHARDS.

„ JOHN TALFRYN LLEWELLYN.

„ Mrs. LILLIE A. HUGHES, J.P.

„ MORGAN BENJAMIN.

„ LEONARD BATEMAN.

„ DAVID TIMOTHY DAVIES, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. CATHERINE M. PARFITT.
 „ GEORGE EDWARD MASLIN.
 „ FRANK WILLIAMS.
 „ ALFRED EVANS, J.P.
 „ MORGAN DAVIES.
 „ DAVID PHILLIPS.

Clerk to the Committee D. J. JONES, M.B.E., Solicitor
Director of Education W. MORRIS JONES, M.A., M.Sc.
Architect ELI TAYLOR, Surveyor.

School Medical Officer :

D. J. THOMAS, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
 L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Assistant School Medical Officers :

THOMAS C. ROY GEORGE, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
 (Lond.), D.P.H. (Wales).
 L. VIVIAN WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
 WINIFRED LI. ACRAMAN, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
 (Lond.).
 JENNET EVANS, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool), D.P.H. (Wales),
 EDGAR CLIFFORD POWELL, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
 (Lond.).

For portion of year :

RUTH PENLON-JONES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
 L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Specialist Officers (Part-time) :—

Ophthalmic Surgeon :

J. W. GLENTON MYLER, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Orthopaedic Surgeon :

NATHAN ROCYN JONES, M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

School Dental Surgeon :

JOHN H. REID, L.D.S. (R.C.S., Eng.).

Assistant School Dental Surgeons :

DAVID ARCHIE THOMAS, L.D.S. (Liverpool).

RHODA KELSO, L.D.S. (Belfast).

Lay Assistant Administrative Officer :

T. J. REES.

School Medical Service Clerks :

ANNIE M. EVANS.

A. GWYN EVANS.

ISLWYN JONES.

Lady Supervisor of Welfare Centres and School Nurses :

(a.e.f.g.h.) ANNIE CRABTREE.

School Nurses :

	<i>District No.</i>
(g.) ELIZABETH HUGHES	 3
(g.) EDITH M. WATKINS	 2
(g.h.) ELIZABETH ISRAEL	 9
(e.) EDITH VIOLET GIBSON	 1
(e.g.h.) EDITH STEPHENS	 7
(g.h.) MYFANWY BUCKLEY	 4
(g.h.) SARAH HANNAH DAVIES	 11
(g.) EDITH MORGAN	 —
(e.g.h.) FLORENCE SALMON	 6
(e.g.h.) ETHEL EVANS	 8
(e.g.h.) CISSIE EVANS	 5
(e.g.h.) LILIAN MORGAN	 —
(e.g.h.) VERA RUTTLEY	 —
(e.g.h.) ANN DAVIES	 —
(e.g.h.) GWYNETH M. DAVIES	 10

For portion of year :

(e.) MARJORIE MARTIN	 10
(e.g.h.) SYBIL EVANS	 —

Orthopaedic Nurse :

(h.k.) MARY WATKINS.

Dental Attendants :

CONSTANCE T. HARRISON.

ELUNED PROTHEROE.

GWYNETH ATKINS.

NOTES.

- (a.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e.) Holds the New Health Visitors' Certificate approved by the Ministry of Health.
- (f.) Holds the Health Visitors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (g.) Holds the Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives Board.
- (h.) Has Nursing experience.
- (k.) Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics in Massage, Medical Gymnastics and Medical Electricity.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

To the Chairman and Members of the
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the School Medical Service in the Rhondda Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1939.

Early in the year the approved arrangements for the treatment of orthopaedic defects became fully operative and clinics presided over by a specially-qualified orthopaedic surgeon were held at regular intervals during the year, and the orthopaedic nurse devoted the whole of her time to carrying out the remedial measures recommended at the surgeon's clinics.

Special attention was given to the nutritional condition of the children attending the elementary schools and the records contained in the body of the Report indicate that there was a slight increase of malnutrition amongst the school population; this deterioration is undoubtedly largely attributable to the continued high incidence of poverty in the district caused by the persistent depression in the coal-mining industry and the lack of other means of employment. The Authority has seriously considered an extension of the arrangements for the provision of mid-day meals in the schools but the financial burden which would be imposed on the local rate-payers by a satisfactory scheme

was regarded as too heavy having regard to existing calls. It is hoped, however, that more substantial exchequer grants will be made available for this purpose as the adequate nutrition of the school population should be regarded as a national responsibility rather than as a local problem, to be tackled in accordance with local financial resources.

The atmosphere of increasing international tension in the early part of the year, culminating in the outbreak of hostilities at the beginning of September, had its repercussions on the development of the school medical service and placed the service in a position of apparent secondary importance for the time being. Though the routine work in the schools was considerably disorganised by the entry of a large number of unofficially evacuated children and by other causes, the value of the school medical service was increasingly recognised and every effort was made to maintain the service as complete as possible; the assistant medical and nursing staffs were therefore enjoined to continue their work in the schools in preference to air raid precautions duties.

The dental staff worked assiduously during the year but there is still sufficient work to justify the appointment of an additional assistant dental surgeon.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "D. J. Thomas." The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

School Medical Officer.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

According to the Registrar-General's estimate the resident population of the Rhondda Urban District at mid-summer, 1939, was 119,300 persons. The total number of children on the registers of the schools controlled by the Education Committee at the end of the year showed an increase of 85 over the corresponding figure for 1938 and amounted to 22,827, including 287 infants in the two nursery schools, 19,783 children in the elementary schools, and 2,757 pupils in the higher schools.

The total number of elementary schools in the district remained unaltered at 41 but as a result of the conversion of the Alaw Infants' School into a nursery school and re-organisations effected at the Park, Pontrhondda, and Hafod Schools respectively, the number of separate school departments had declined from 93 to 89.

The accommodation in the elementary schools, including the adjoining temporary buildings, amounted to 32,802 places which was considerably in excess of the actual requirements but the uneven distribution of the vacant places made it necessary to continue the occupation of one vestry with accommodation for 242 children.

Consequent upon the outbreak of hostilities at the beginning of September a large number of school children from the more vulnerable areas were accommodated in the Rhondda during the latter portion of the year. Though the district was scheduled as a reception area, no organised

evacuation into the district was arranged in accordance with the Government's Evacuation Scheme. Many children from the vulnerable areas had been spending their summer holidays with relatives in the Rhondda and did not return to their homes whilst others were sent by their parents to relatives or friends residing in the district, so that by about the middle of October approximately 1,700 evacuated children of school age had been received. These children were absorbed into the Authority's schools without imposing any undue strain on the available accommodation in the schools or on the school medical service.

1.—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF.

The activities of the Public Health and School Medical Services of the Council are under the direction and control of the Medical Officer of Health who is also School Medical Officer.

A list of the school medical service staff is given at the commencement of this Report and the only changes made in the course of 1939 consisted of the appointment of Dr. Ruth Penlon Jones as Assistant Medical Officer, to fill the vacancy which occurred towards the close of the previous year, and the termination, owing to marriage, of the appointment of Miss Marjorie Martin as Health Visitor and School Nurse.

2.—CO-ORDINATION.

The unification of all the services of the Council under the control of the Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer ensures complete co-ordination and the availability of the staff for duty in either section of the department as and when required.

(a) *Infant and Child Welfare.*—In addition to children under one year old, 3,510 children between one and five years of age attended the child welfare clinics during the year. The health visitors also paid 7,261 visits to the homes of children belonging to this age group and were thus able to maintain contact with the homes concerned until the admission of the children to school. Children under five years of age belonging to necessitous families were granted milk free of cost or at reduced rates under the schemes administered by the Council's Health Department.

(b) *Nursery Schools.*—The previously-existing provision at the Ynyscynon Nursery School was supplemented during the year by the opening of the Alaw Nursery School on the 20th October, 1939. Both these schools, which are administered in accordance with the Nursery School Regulations of the Board of Education and provide a total accommodation for 320 children between 2 and 7 years of age, are visited at frequent intervals by the medical and school nursing staffs.

Special nursery class equipment has been provided in most of the infants' schools in the district and 2,453 children under five years of age attended these classes in the course of the year.

(c) *Care of debilitated children under school age.*—The ascertainment through the child welfare centres of debilitated children under school age and their reference to the family medical attendant or to the appropriate clinic for the treatment indicated in each case was continued throughout the year.

The number of pre-school children treated at the Council's dental clinics in the course of the year amounted to 523 while seven children were examined at the eye clinic and provided with spectacles at the Council's expense, 51 received attention at the orthopaedic clinics on account

of physical defects, eight received ultra violet light treatment, one child received in-patient treatment at the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, and four children received operative treatment in respect of chronic tonsillitis and adenoids.

3.—HYGIENIC CONDITIONS OF THE SCHOOLS.

As a result of their routine visits to the schools, the medical inspectors submit reports upon the general condition of the school premises and the attention of the responsible officer of the Authority is called to any seriously unsatisfactory feature.

According to information received from Mr. Eli Taylor, the Council's Surveyor and Architect, the work done in the course of the year for the betterment of the school premises included the installation of 58 new closet sets of the wash-down pedestal type in place of the trough closets in four schools, re-surfacing or otherwise improving the playgrounds of twelve schools, improvement in the lighting conditions in one school and the provision of new rooms for the use of head-teachers or other members of the staff in five schools.

4.—SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1939.

(a) The elementary school children medically examined during the year were drawn from the following groups :—

(i.) The entrants, or those not previously examined since their admission into school ;

(ii.) The intermediates, consisting of all children between eight and nine years of age who had not previously been examined since attaining the age of eight years ;

(iii.) The leavers, or those who had reached the age of 12 years and had not been previously examined since attaining that age ;

(iv.) The specials, consisting of all children not included in the above code groups who, in the opinion of the medical inspectors, teachers, or parents, required medical attention at the time of inspection ; and

(v.) The tuberculosis contacts, consisting of those children who were known, or believed to have been in close association with one or more cases of tuberculosis, either at their homes or elsewhere and were not embraced by the code or special groups (i.) to (iv.).

During the routine visits of the medical inspectors to the schools the re-examination of children previously found defective is undertaken with a view to ascertaining any change that may have taken place in their condition.

5.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The number of children submitted to routine medical examination during the year amounted to 3,473, consisting of 1,298 entrants, 1,185 intermediates and 990 leavers. There were also examined 1,625 children in the "special" group while 5,500 re-examinations were carried out with the object of ascertaining the condition of the children in relation to defects discovered at previous inspections (*cf.* Table I., Appendix).

After excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease, the number of individual children belonging to the code-groups who were found to be suffering from defects amounted to 645, representing 18.6 per cent. of

the number examined during the year, the respective proportions in the "entrant," "intermediate" and "leaver" groups being 8.8, 22.1, and 27.2. The corresponding proportions recorded in these three groups during the previous year were 13.5, 22.1 and 21.4 respectively.

(a) *Uncleanliness*.—Among the children examined in the code and special groups 443, or 8.7 per cent., were found to be suffering from uncleanliness of head or body, the corresponding proportion recorded in the previous year being 8.8 per cent.

In the course of the cleanliness surveys carried out by the school nurses during the year 17,334 examinations were made; these examinations disclosed 2,147, or 12.4 per cent. of the children to be harbouring nits, 287, or 1.6 per cent., to be infested with pediculi and 126, or 0.7 per cent., to be unclean in body or clothing, the proportion of individual children found to be unclean being 14.3 per cent. as compared with 14.4 per cent. during the previous year.

The school nurses visited the homes of all the children found to be unclean in order to urge the parents to take active measures for the removal of the undesirable conditions and subsequent re-inspection of the affected children, after a reasonable interval, showed that the number of children with nits had been reduced to 1,095, those with pediculi to 30 and the number of cases of unclean bodies or clothing to 34.

(b) *Nutrition*.—Of the 3,473 children examined in the code groups 9.0 per cent. were classified as being in an "excellent" state of nutrition, 73.8 per cent. were considered to be "normal," 16.6 per cent. were "slightly sub-normal" and 0.6 per cent. were designated as being in a "bad" nutritional state.

The appended table shows the changes which have occurred in the nutritional condition of Rhondda children from 1935 onwards:—

	Number of children inspected in the code groups	A (Excellent Nutrition) per cent.	B (Normal Nutrition) per cent.	C (Slightly Subnormal Nutrition) per cent.	D (Bad nutrition). per cent.
1935	7,083	15.9	75.8	7.9	0.4
1936	5,714	14.5	75.3	9.8	0.4
1937	5,664	12.7	77.6	9.4	0.3
1938	7,331	11.6	74.2	13.8	0.4
1939	3,473	9.0	73.8	16.6	0.6

The figures presented in the above table indicate that the nutritional state of Rhondda children has deteriorated slightly during the last five years and, though this deterioration may to some extent be offset by the application of more stringent standards of nutrition and fitness to those categories designated as "excellent" and "normal," the opinion is expressed that there has been an increased proportion of children who are slightly subnormally nourished; this increase however was not so marked during 1939 as compared with the previous year but it will be noted that the proportion allocated to Category "C" during 1939 was more than double the corresponding proportion in 1935.

Though unemployment decreased in the district during the year under review, the wages earned in the coal-mining industry continued to be low whilst those wage-earners who secured employment in neighbouring districts and travelled to and from their places of work daily were financially only

slightly better off than when they were unemployed; the apparent revival of employment therefore resulted in hardly any appreciable improvement in the financial circumstances of the majority of the families in the district and the long-continued poverty has had an unfavourable influence on the nutritional condition of the child population.

The subjoined table amplifies Table II. B. in the Appendix to the extent of indicating the nutritional condition of boys and girls separately:—

**Classification of the Nutrition of Children inspected
during the year 1939.**

Age-groups.		Number of Children in- spected	A. (Excellent).		B. (Normal).		C. (Slightly subnormal).		D. (Bad).	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Entrants	Boys	700	74	10.6	554	79.1	69	9.9	3	0.4
	Girls	598	55	9.2	488	81.6	51	8.5	4	0.7
	Total	1,298	129	9.9	1,042	80.3	120	9.2	7	0.5
Second Age- group	Boys	534	31	5.8	403	75.5	99	18.5	1	0.2
	Girls	651	62	9.5	431	66.2	148	22.7	10	1.5
	Total	1,185	93	7.8	834	70.4	247	20.8	11	0.9
Third Age- group.	Boys	424	26	6.1	323	76.2	73	17.2	2	0.5
	Girls	566	63	11.1	364	64.3	137	24.2	2	0.4
	Total	990	89	9.0	687	69.4	210	21.2	4	0.4
Totals	Boys	1,658	131	7.9	1,280	77.2	241	14.5	6	0.4
	Girls	1,815	180	9.9	1,283	70.7	336	18.5	16	0.9
Grand Totals		3,473	311	9.0	2,563	73.8	577	16.6	22	0.6

**TABLE of Heights, Weights, and Chest Measurements of Children
medically examined during 1939.**

Age in Years.	Sex.	No. of Children.		Heights. (English in inches, Metric in Centimetres).		Weights. (English in lbs. Metric in Kilograms).		Chest Measure- ments (Inches and Centimetres)
				Average.		Average.		Average.
				Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.
2 to 3	Boys	8	English Metric	34.94 88.75		32.25 14.63		20.47 52.00
	Girls	14	English Metric	34.33 87.21		29.63 13.44		
3 to 4	Boys	286	English Metric	37.83 96.09		33.88 15.37		20.11 51.08
	Girls	224	English Metric	37.13 94.31		32.12 14.57		
4 to 5	Boys	198	English Metric	40.07 101.79		37.54 17.03		20.59 52.30
	Girls	164	English Metric	39.50 100.34		36.04 16.35		
5 to 6	Boys	133	English Metric	42.28 107.38	41.03 104.25	41.47 18.81	39.90 18.10	20.92 53.13
	Girls	134	English Metric	41.80 106.18	40.55 103.00	39.66 17.99	39.20 17.80	
6 to 7	Boys	57	English Metric	44.46 112.92	44.00 111.75	45.61 20.69	44.40 20.20	21.81 55.41
	Girls	46	English Metric	44.63 113.36	42.88 109.00	45.46 20.62	41.70 18.90	
7 to 8	Boys	24	English Metric	45.88 116.53	45.97 116.76	48.57 22.03	49.70 22.56	21.89 55.61
	Girls	34	English Metric	46.78 118.82	44.45 112.90	54.89 24.90	47.50 21.56	

TABLE of Heights, Weights, and Chest Measurements of Children medically examined during 1939—Continued.

Age in Years.	Sex.	No. of Children.		Heights. (English in inches. Metric in Centimetres).		Weights. (English in lbs. Metric in Kilograms).		Chest Measurements (Inches and Centimetres)
				Average.		Average.		Average.
				Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.
8 to 9	Boys	494	English	48.34	47.05	54.19	54.90	22.91
			Metric	122.79	119.50	24.58	24.92	58.20
	Girls	533	English	47.88	46.60	52.60	52.10	
			Metric	121.61	118.36	23.86	23.65	
9 to 10	Boys	14	English	49.91	49.70	63.03	60.40	23.75
			Metric	126.78	126.24	28.59	27.42	60.32
	Girls	48	English	50.71	48.73	57.80	55.50	
			Metric	128.81	123.77	26.22	25.20	
10 to 11	Boys	8	English	51.87	51.84	69.40	67.50	25.73
			Metric	131.74	131.67	31.48	30.64	65.36
	Girls	29	English	52.31	51.05	65.10	62.00	
			Metric	132.88	129.67	29.53	28.15	
11 to 12	Boys	6	English	54.80	53.50	70.99	72.00	26.77
			Metric	139.18	136.00	32.20	32.75	68.00
	Girls	34	English	54.23	53.10	71.10	68.10	
			Metric	137.75	135.00	32.25	30.90	
12 to 13	Boys	340	English	55.59	54.99	81.11	76.70	24.56
			Metric	141.20	139.75	36.79	34.80	62.39
	Girls	391	English	56.31	55.66	79.61	76.40	
			Metric	143.04	141.25	36.11	34.60	
13 to 14	Boys	71	English	57.78	56.91	81.61	82.60	25.77
			Metric	146.77	144.75	37.02	37.50	65.46
	Girls	61	English	57.01	57.77	84.68	87.20	
			Metric	144.85	146.50	38.41	39.50	
14 to 15	Boys	7	English	59.53		89.95		28.15
			Metric	151.21		40.80		71.50
	Girls	7	English	59.04		97.71		
			Metric	149.97		44.32		
15 to 16	Girls	1	English	59.06		111.99		
			Metric	150.00		50.80		

The following table shows the average heights and weights of Rhondda school children which have been recorded in the various years indicated in the table :—

Heights and Weights of Rhondda School Children in certain Age Groups.

Age Groups.		Heights (inches).				Weights (lbs.)			
		1915.	1925	1935.	1939.	1915.	1925.	1935.	1939.
3-4 years	Boys	36.41	37.73	37.60	37.83	32.85	33.36	33.66	33.88
	Girls	36.00	37.47	38.19	37.13	32.85	32.23	32.96	32.12
4-5 years	Boys	38.30	39.00	39.53	40.07	35.34	35.21	36.27	37.54
	Girls	39.29	38.81	38.99	39.50	34.39	34.61	34.83	36.04
5-6 years	Boys	40.12	40.83	41.41	42.28	37.26	38.21	39.02	41.47
	Girls	39.72	39.77	40.94	41.80	36.60	36.40	37.57	39.66
8-9 years	Boys	45.08	47.05	47.89	48.34	48.50	50.22	53.59	54.19
	Girls	44.29	46.48	47.71	47.88	44.97	49.12	53.37	52.60
12-13 years	Boys	52.87	52.45	55.01	55.59	68.45	71.34	75.07	81.11
	Girls	52.48	53.87	55.65	56.31	69.44	72.99	76.46	79.61

This table indicates a considerable increase in the heights and weights, especially in the "intermediate" and "leaver" age groups and may be reconciled with the unfavourable figures given in the table on page xlix. on the ground that the assessment of nutrition has been based not so much on the impersonal and measurable determinations obtained by ascertaining heights and weights but chiefly on a standard of general physical fitness applied by the medical inspectors. This standard varies slightly with each medical inspector but the ascertained height and weight of each child is considered as being of secondary importance for the assessment of nutrition in comparison with the colour of the mucous membranes, the tonicity of the muscular system and the general physical appearance and alertness of the child.

(c) *Footgear and Clothing*.—The records of the children examined in the code and special groups during the year showed that 0.51 per cent. were inadequately or unsuitably clothed as compared with 0.71 per cent. during 1938. The proportion of children with defective footgear, however, was less favourable and amounted to 1.41 per cent. as compared with a corresponding proportion of 1.38 per cent. for the preceding year.

(d) *Minor Ailments*.—This heading embraces certain of the more common disorders of childhood, such as skin diseases, external eye diseases, discharging ears, sores, burns, scalds and superficial injuries. The number of defects of this nature discovered among the children examined in the code and special groups during 1939 amounted to 238, or 4.7 per cent., the corresponding figures for the previous year being 388 and 4.1 per cent. respectively.

(e) *Tonsils and Adenoids*.—There were 769 children found to be suffering from chronic tonsillitis and adenoids, either alone or in combination, this number representing 15.08 per cent. of the children examined in the code and special groups as compared with 10.28 per cent. for the year 1938.

While the figures point to an increased prevalence of these conditions among the school population it is a significant fact that the rate of increase is by far the largest in the "special" group, many of the children in this group having been examined as a result of reference by parents or medical attendants, thus indicating a greater interest in and concern for these defects, probably as a result of the more active measures taken by the Authority during the past two years for operative treatment in the local hospitals.

(f) *Tuberculosis*.—No definite case of tuberculosis of the respiratory system was diagnosed among the children examined during 1939 but 10 suspected cases were referred for observation and further examination. There were, however, 18 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis recorded, this figure representing 0.35 per cent. of the total children examined; nine of these were cases of tuberculosis of the glands in various parts of the body, while in three cases the bones or joints were affected, two were skin affections and the remaining four belonged to other varieties of non-respiratory tuberculosis.

TABLE showing the Results of the Examination of Tuberculosis Contacts.

Result of Examination	Sex.	Totals.	Among the En-trants.	Among the Inter-mediates	Among the Leavers.	Among the re-maining Children selected.
Positive ...	Boys ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Girls ...	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful ...	Boys ...	1	—	—	—	1
	Girls ...	—	—	—	—	—
Negative ...	Boys ...	20	2	3	5	10
	Girls ...	54	4	6	13	31
Totals ...	Boys ...	22	2	4	5	11
	Girls ...	54	4	6	13	31
Grand Totals ...		76	6	10	18	42

(g) *Skin Disease*.—There were 28 children discovered to be suffering from scabies and 21 from impetigo in the course of the year, the respective proportions of the total children examined being 0.55 and 0.41 per cent.

Two children were found to be suffering from ring-worm of the body but no instance was recorded in which the head was affected.

(h) *External Eye Disease*.—The most common form of external eye disease usually experienced by school children is blepharitis, or inflammation of the eyelids, and this was found in 56 cases, or 1.10 per cent. of the number of children examined. Conjunctivitis was discovered in three instances and four children were reported to have corneal opacities.

(i) *Defective Vision and Squint*.—The number of children among the intermediate and leaver groups who were found to be suffering from defective vision (6/12 or worse) amounted to 345, or 15.9 per cent., of those examined, while among the entrants who were likewise tested one child was found to be suffering from defective vision.

Strabismus or squint of varying degrees was found in 22 cases among the entrants, 20 among the intermediates and 24 among the leavers, thus giving a total of 66 cases and a proportion of 1.9 per cent. in the three groups.

(j) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing*.—The number of children examined in the code and special groups during the year who were found to be suffering from some form of ear disease amounted to 60, or 1.18 per cent. of the total, while deafness of an appreciable extent was discovered in 25 children, or 0.49 per cent. of the number examined. The total number of children found to be suffering from this group of defects thus amounted to 85, or 1.67 per cent. of the number examined, the corresponding figures for 1938 being 141 and 1.48 per cent.

No child was certified during the year as being deaf within the meaning of Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921.

(k) *Dental Defects.*—The records of the children who underwent medical examination in the code and special groups during 1939 showed that 290, or 5.69 per cent. of the total, had four or more carious teeth and these children were specially referred to the school dental staff for the necessary treatment. This proportion is appreciably less than that of 7.66 per cent. pertaining to the previous year and this is the third successive year in which the proportion of children with four or more carious teeth has been the lowest recorded up to that time. The progressive improvement thus manifested in the oral condition of the children examined is undoubtedly due very largely to the more adequate provision made by the Council during recent years in their dental services, so that dental treatment is readily available for all pre-school children and the dental surgeons are able to visit all the elementary schools in the district approximately once a year.

In the systematic visitation of the schools by the dental staff during the year under review 118 sessions were devoted to routine inspections and 1,807 children were primarily examined, including 121 under five years of age, 1,283 between five and eight years old, and 403 "specials." Among those children who were dentally examined for the first time 1,470, or 81.35 per cent., were found to require treatment as compared with 84.6 during the previous year. In the course of their visits to the schools the dental surgeons carried out 18,278 re-inspections of children whose dental condition had previously been recorded so that the grand total of dental inspections made during the year amounted to 20,085 of whom 16,265, or 81 per cent., were found to require treatment.

(l) *Crippling Defects.*—The number of elementary school children ascertained during the year to be suffering

from crippling defects amounted to 105 as compared with 76 during the previous year, the increase in number being partly due to more complete information which has become available as a result of the extension of the Authority's orthopaedic arrangements.

6.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The inter-dependence of the Public Health and School Medical Services and the benefit derived from their amalgamation are particularly exemplified in the measures adopted for the control of infectious disease among children of school age.

The homes of all persons notified as suffering from these diseases are visited by members of the staff of the Health Department and immediate steps are taken to prevent the attendance at school of children who are known to be suffering from or to have been in contact with infection. Inquiries are also made with a view to tracing the sources of infection and to taking steps designed to prevent its spread. Owing to a somewhat unusual prevalence of diphtheria at Clydach Vale during the early part of the year special investigations were carried out at the three departments of Cwmclydach School as well as at the homes of children who were absent from school in consequence of symptoms resembling those of diphtheria; five cases of the disease were thus discovered and steps taken for their isolation. Similar investigations were conducted at a later stage in regard to the prevalence of scarlet fever among children attending Bodringallt Junior Mixed School, several children being temporarily excluded owing to suspicious signs of scarlet fever and isolated until considered free from infection.

Certificates were issued by the School Medical Officer during the year in accordance with paragraph 15 of Administrative Memorandum No. 51 of the Board of Education to the effect that the attendance in the infants' departments of the following schools of under 60 per cent. of the children on the registers was attributable to infectious disease, *viz.*, Treherbert, Dunraven, Park, Cwmclydach, Williamstown, Islwyn, Pontygwaith, and Hendrefadog. The periods mentioned in the certificates covered an aggregate of twenty-nine weeks and the principal infectious diseases causing these low attendances were influenza, measles, whooping cough and chicken pox respectively.

During the visits of the medical staff to the schools prior to the granting of these certificates the head-teachers were advised regarding the precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of these infections and leaflets dealing with these diseases were distributed to the children for the information of the parents.

During the year under review fifty cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the district and fifteen of these occurred amongst children attending the Authority's schools, eight being in elementary schools, four in the secondary or higher schools, while two were pupils in the juvenile instruction centres and one was a child in the Ynyscynon Nursery School. With the exception of two boys who were pupils at the Ynyshir Boys' School and were notified in June and October respectively, all the cases of school age were attending different schools which were widely distributed, extending from Blaenrhondda to Ferndale. The cases were also distributed amongst all the months of the year with the exception of July and December when no cases of school age were notified. Closure of the schools was not enforced but leaflets giving simple information on the symptoms and the prevention of the spread of the disease were repeatedly distributed through the medium of the schools and the schoolrooms affected were fumigated.

7.—FOLLOWING-UP.

The usual steps were taken for the following up of defective school children with a view to securing the necessary treatment, special attention being given to persistent cases of scabies and other skin affections.

The work of the school nurses during the year included attendances at routine medical inspections during 281 school sessions, 49 special visits to the schools for other purposes, attendance at clinics during 57 sessions and 9,946 visits to children's homes.

8.—MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(a) *Minor Ailments*.—The re-examination of 333 children who had previously been found to be suffering from one or more of the "minor ailments" showed that 192 or 57.7 per cent. had received appropriate treatment, the corresponding proportion for the year 1938 being 61.3 per cent.

(b) *Tonsils and Adenoids*.—The Authority's arrangements for the operative treatment at three of the local hospitals of school children suffering from chronic tonsillitis and adenoids were continued during 1939, the number of children so treated at each hospital during the year being shown in the following summary :—

	<i>No. of children treated.</i>	
Treherbert Hospital		67
Pentwyn Hospital		38
Llwynypia Hospital		148
Total		253

The homes of the children dealt with in this manner were visited by the school nurses soon after the discharge of the children from hospital and the necessary instructions given for securing suitable after-care and breathing exercises. The children were also re-examined by members of the medical staff who found that almost in every instance the physical condition of the children had shown marked improvement.

The re-examinations carried out by the medical staff at the schools showed that in addition to the 253 children who underwent operative treatment under the Authority's arrangements 27 received similar treatment by private practitioners or in hospitals, while 383 had received other forms of treatment, so that the total number of children treated in respect of nose and throat defects during the year amounted to 663.

(c) *Tuberculosis*.—School children found to be suffering from tuberculosis were referred to the family medical attendants who usually consult the tuberculosis officers of the Welsh National Memorial Association regarding the required treatment.

(d) *Skin Diseases*.—Of the 121 children re-examined during 1939 in consequence of previous skin diseases, 91, or 75.2 per cent., were reported to have received treatment, including four who had been subjected to ultra-violet light treatment at the Authority's clinic; the proportion recorded as having received treatment during the previous year was 76.5 per cent.

(e) *External Eye Disease*.—As a result of the re-examinations of 92 children previously found to be suffering from external eye disease 44, or 47.8 per cent., were recorded as having been treated, the corresponding proportion for the year 1938 being 44.9 per cent.

(f) *Vision*.—During the year under review 832 children were dealt with on account of errors of refraction, including 801, or 96.3 per cent., who received attention at the Authority's Eye Clinic by Dr. J. W. Glenton Myler, F.R.C.S., who attended during two session per week.

Of the 801 children examined by Dr. Myler 727, or 90.8 per cent., were provided with prescriptions for spectacles and in 277 of these cases the spectacles were supplied at the Authority's expense as the children belonged to "necessitous" families. The re-examination also showed that 362 children had been provided with spectacles by their parents, the prescriptions in 331 of these cases having been issued at the Authority's clinics.

(g) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing*.—Among the 89 children re-examined during 1939 on account of some form of ear disease, 45, or 50.6 per cent., were found to have had treatment, the corresponding proportion for the preceding year being 55.7.

(h) *Dental Defects*.—The examinations and re-examinations of elementary school children carried out by the Authority's dental staff during the year amounted in the aggregate to 20,085. This figure included 121 examinations of children under five years of age in the nursery schools, 1,283 routine cases between five and eight years of age, 403 "specials," and 18,278 re-examinations.

Out of the total number of examinations it was found that 16,265, or 81 per cent., of the cases required treatment as compared with 78.6 per cent. in the previous year and of these 9,724, or 59.8 per cent., were actually treated by the dental staff, the corresponding proportion for 1938 being 51.9 per cent. Although during recent years there has been a progressive improvement in the proportion of children

who take advantage of the facilities afforded at the Authority's dental clinics, the fact that 40.2 per cent. of the cases found to require treatment during 1939 failed to avail themselves of the opportunity of receiving such treatment still constitutes the most unsatisfactory feature of the Authority's dental arrangements but it is hoped that as the importance of conservative treatment for the children's teeth becomes more widely appreciated there will be fewer refusals of what should be regarded as a valuable provision in the local health services.

Summary of Dental Work carried out during the Year 1939.

Schools.	No. of Children.						No. of Teeth.			General Anaesthetic (Nitrous Oxide)
	Examined.		Referred for Treatment.		Presented for Treatment.		Extracted.	Filled.	Dressed.	
	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
Blaenrhondda	85	82	75	75	18	27	61	6	22	21
Blaenycwm	69	75	58	60	31	35	89	11	42	23
Dunraven	177	168	158	148	103	97	362	56	96	137
Treherbert	—	—	—	—	21	26	97	13	24	39
Treorchy	292	324	249	284	64	97	146	70	122	75
Park	215	218	198	206	96	115	405	39	170	141
Pentre	273	269	244	232	45	36	69	20	67	22
Ton	239	298	213	267	84	101	297	75	112	113
Bronllwyn	77	135	69	119	56	93	161	101	133	77
Gelli	173	166	169	163	108	110	490	42	146	169
Bodringallt	209	172	193	161	133	118	453	70	169	181
Pontrhondda	—	—	—	—	42	47	131	16	54	53
Nantgwyddon	7	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llwynypia	188	190	144	140	89	78	281	54	136	53
Blaenclydach	228	223	173	167	128	121	498	140	188	110
Cwmclydach	278	291	206	234	110	131	493	86	197	107
Ynyscynon (Nursery)	103	102	55	46	33	28	81	4	95	22
Trealaw	—	—	—	—	140	150	484	153	161	92
Alaw	161	143	113	92	33	26	226	16	7	63
Tonypandy	135	164	108	138	70	94	285	146	115	62
Tonypandy R.C.	48	41	35	36	38	30	98	38	54	20
Graigddu	28	102	21	76	14	75	168	20	62	32
Dinas	267	—	206	—	144	—	249	136	90	31
Penygraig	54	245	43	183	46	179	418	131	209	87
Craig-yr-Eos	253	266	161	176	104	111	331	178	203	92
Williamstown	171	174	129	138	87	119	397	116	125	77
Cymmer	347	325	265	251	96	93	351	71	104	56
Llwynycelyn	330	336	240	235	72	124	120	132	130	50
Porth	599	512	455	420	276	262	428	290	370	152
Islwyn	460	497	362	406	293	319	223	447	449	69
Ynyshtir	557	525	421	388	324	329	212	368	569	57
Aberllechau	567	518	459	394	183	136	194	216	172	68
Pontygwaith	501	534	414	380	221	280	316	238	434	104
Stanley	37	42	30	33	11	27	7	7	56	3
Tylorstown	420	400	350	312	134	188	146	210	229	32
Hendrefadog	430	331	354	274	93	60	115	103	51	43
Dyffryn	63	61	60	50	42	32	64	1	114	28
Ferndale	618	580	512	462	227	332	321	419	275	108
Maerdy	984	780	797	627	276	265	349	389	279	158
Other Schools	536	612	536	612	536	612	2640	299	363	966
Totals	10179	9906	8277	7988	4621	5103	12256	4927	6394	3793

(i) *Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics*.—The Authority's extended arrangements for the ascertainment and treatment of physically defective children became fully operative early in 1939 and included the engagement of Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., as orthopaedic consultant in addition to the employment of a whole-time orthopaedic nurse who commenced her duties late in the previous year.

The orthopaedic consultant conducted special clinics at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealar, at approximately monthly intervals, the first being held on the 8th March, 1939, and the following is a classified summary of the elementary school children seen by him during the remainder of the year :—

(a) Primary Cases—

Talipes (Club-foot)	.....	.....	17
Spinal Curvature	.....	.....	17
Paralysis	.....	.....	19
Bow legs and Knock-knees	.....	.....	6
Torticollis	.....	.....	5
Osteomyelitis	.....	.....	3
Congenital dislocation of hip	.....	.....	2
Minor deformities	.....	.....	4
Other defects	.....	.....	2

Total primary cases 75

(b) Re-examinations 43

Total examinations and re-examinations 118

In the course of the year five elementary school children were admitted to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, for residential treatment under the Authority's arrangements, while 67 children received non-residential treatment at or through the local clinics in the directions indicated below :—

Attendances at clinics for remedial exercises	569
Attendances at clinics for electrical treatment	277
Attendances at clinics for massage	313
Boots adjusted or repaired	47
Splints provided	12
Plasters applied	11
Appliances provided	37
Appliances altered or repaired	8
Plasters removed	4
Other services	37

9.—OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

Although the Education Authority have realised the value and importance of open-air education and have at intervals given their attention to various proposals with this object, the actual provision of one or more open-air schools in the district has, so far, had to be deferred, mainly for financial reasons. It is hoped, however, that consideration may yet be given to the possibility of making some effort in this direction by way of open-air classrooms in the existing schools.

10.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The increasing importance of organised physical training for the children in the schools is appreciated by the Education Authority and as a result of a general review of the existing arrangements it was decided in the course of the year to appoint two full-time organisers of physical training,—one man and one woman,—whose services were made available for the elementary and the higher schools. In addition to these two full-time organisers the staff engaged on physical instruction before the end of the year included

two full-time male teachers sharing their services between the four secondary schools, one full-time woman teacher giving instruction at two secondary schools and two other women giving approximately half of their time to the two remaining secondary schools. There were also two full-time physical instructors,—one male and one female,—employed at the two county schools for boys and girls respectively.

11.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

During the year under review no alteration was introduced into the arrangements for the provision of supplementary nourishment to children attending the elementary schools in the district. The nourishment provided by the Authority consisted of one half-pint of pasteurised milk per session together with biscuits, bread and butter or fruit to each child considered to be in need of such supplementary nourishment; these arrangements continued in force during the school holidays, the children being required to attend at the schools in order to partake of the nourishment. In a few departments arrangements were made for the provision of mid-day meals during school terms.

In the course of the year the Authority gave serious consideration to the provision of mid-day meals in all the elementary schools in the district but it was reluctantly decided that the cost of a satisfactory scheme was prohibitive in so far as the local sources of revenue were available.

During the visits of the medical inspectors to the elementary schools special malnutrition surveys of all the children in attendance were also carried out for the purpose of the certification of such children as were considered to be in need of additional nourishment. The assessment of nutrition in these surveys was largely based on the

general physical condition of the children and many children who were on the borderline of normality were certified as being slightly subnormal; some children who had apparently attained an average normal condition were also re-certified as being in need of additional nourishment in order to establish their condition more permanently.

In the course of the year, 18,240 children were surveyed by the medical staff and 5,254, or 28.8 per cent., were certified as being in need of additional nourishment; the corresponding proportion amongst 18,885 children surveyed in the preceding year was 26.59.

The facilities for the provision of milk in schools on the payment of one half-penny per third of a pint under the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme continued in operation during the year and the numbers of children who were able to take advantage of this scheme varied from time to time but amounted to approximately 5,000 on an average.

According to information kindly supplied by Mr. W. Morris Jones, Director of Education, the aggregate number of meals provided by the Authority during the year was 1,531,724, comprising 29,307 dinners and 1,502,417 milk meals. The largest number of children fed in any one week was 5,576.

12.—SCHOOL BATHS.

No provision in the form of swimming pools or shower baths has yet been made in the Authority's elementary schools.

During the summer months, however, organised parties from many of the elementary and higher schools in the district continued to make use of the public swimming baths at

Gelligaled (Ystrad), Treherbert, Porth and Ferndale, respectively, and, as a result of the swimming instruction imparted to the children who attended, 201 of them were successful in obtaining the learner's certificate, 52 the proficiency certificate, and 40 the advanced certificate in swimming.

In view of the inadequate facilities for the purification of the water in the baths at Wattstown, the arrangement for the use of these baths by parties of children from the schools was discontinued from the early part of the summer until the end of the bathing season.

13, 14, 15 and 16—
CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS,
ATTENDANCE OFFICERS and VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The previously-existing arrangements for inviting the parents or guardians of the children concerned to attend at the schools during the medical inspection were maintained throughout the year but the response was disappointing and reliance had to be placed on routine communications for the purpose of informing them of the discovery of defects in their children.

The co-operation of the head-teachers and their staffs continued to be a helpful feature of the work of medical inspection at the schools and information was frequently received from them on the special forms provided for notifying the School Medical Officer of cases in need of urgent attention between the visits of the medical inspectors.

The school attendance officers, employed under the control of the Director of Education, also gave valuable assistance in referring children who were in need of attention owing to physical defects and much helpful information of a similar kind was received from the local officers of the Public Assistance Authority and of the Unemployment Assistance Board.

The beneficent activities of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children deserve special mention as having been of inestimable value in respect of certain hapless children in the district, especially in cases where the normal procedure available to the respective local authorities was unlikely to prove effective. Instances in which parents are found to be neglectful or apathetic in regard to their children's welfare are occasionally referred to the Society's local inspector whose efforts have been of material assistance in securing the application of appropriate treatment for the children concerned.

17.—BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE and EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

As shown in Table III (Appendix) the total number of exceptional children ascertained during the year amounted to 1,021, representing 50.9 per 1,000 of the school population as compared with a corresponding proportion of 50.5 for the preceding year.

Two children were certified during the year as being blind within the meaning of Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921.

Nantgwyddon School.—This school was established in 1927 as a day school for educable mentally defective children

between 7 and 16 years of age. Accommodation was provided for 20 boys and 30 girls and children were recommended for admission after medical examination in accordance with Form 306M and the receipt of reports on Form 41D from the head-teachers of the schools where the children had been attending.

The medical and dental staff visited the school at least once a year and the physical and mental welfare of each child was ascertained or reviewed during each such visit by the medical inspector.

Owing to the reluctance of many parents to send their children to this school in accordance with the recommendation of the School Medical Officer, the number of pupils on the school register declined to such an extent that, especially having regard to the varying standards of intelligence of the children admitted to the school and to the relatively high maintenance cost, the Education Committee considered it advisable to close the school for the duration of the war and information was subsequently received that the Board of Education had agreed to remove the school from the Board's list of special schools as from the 22nd December, 1939.

18.—NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The previously-existing accommodation for 120 children at the Ynyscynon Nursery School was supplemented during the year by the opening of the Alaw Nursery School on the 21st December, 1939, with accommodation for 200 infants. Both these schools are situated at Treallaw and have a combined accommodation for 320 children between 2 and 7 years of age.

The School Medical Service arrangements in respect of both the Nursery Schools provide for weekly visits by the school nurse and a member of the medical staff attends at approximately monthly intervals, each child being medically examined as soon as possible after admission and re-examined at least once a year.

Nursery classes have also been established in the Infants' Departments of most of the other schools in the district and although these schools are not visited by the medical and nursing staff with the same frequency as the two nursery schools many of the children under five years of age continue to attend periodically at the child welfare centres where they are examined by the presiding medical officers.

19.—SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The Authority's School Medical Service arrangements embrace the pupils attending the four mixed secondary schools in the district, one junior technical school for boys and the two county schools,—one each for boys and girls.

Up to the present the work of medical inspection at these schools has been limited to the examination of all entrants as a routine group, the examination of special cases referred by parents, headmasters, or headmistresses, and the re-examination of pupils found at previous inspections to be defective or to require further observation. The numbers examined in these three groups during the year amounted to 619, 138 and 742 respectively.

The findings at these inspections and the records of treatment carried out during the year are given in the statistical tables at the end of this report.

Nutrition.—The reports upon the nutritional condition of the 619 pupils subjected to routine examination during the year showed that two, or 0.3 per cent., were classified as “bad” while 48, or 14.2 per cent., of the boys and 48, or 17.0 per cent., of the girls showed various degrees of sub-normal nutrition other than “bad.”

General Defects.—The results of the examinations indicated that the physical condition of the girls generally compared unfavourably with that of the boys, the proportion of girls suffering from defective vision being 21.4 per cent. as compared with 12.1 per cent. among the boys; enlargement of tonsils and/or adenoids was discovered in 32.7 per cent. of the girls as compared with 5.3 per cent. among the boys, 39.9 per cent. of the girls had enlarged cervical glands as compared with 3.3 per cent. of the boys, while 47.7 per cent. of the girls were recorded as suffering from some form or other of deformity, such as spinal curvature or flat feet, as compared with 3.0 per cent. among the boys.

Defective Vision.—The number of pupils from the higher schools who received treatment during the year in respect of errors of refraction amounted to 201, including 191 who were examined by Dr. J. W. Glenton Myler, F.R.C.S., at the Authority's eye clinics. Spectacles were prescribed in respect of 182 of the children submitted to refraction and were supplied at the expense of the Authority in 78 instances where the family circumstances were found to be “necessitous.”

Tonsils and Adenoids.—Operative treatment in respect of chronic tonsillitis and/or adenoids was received by 22 higher school pupils during the year, including 20 cases dealt with under the Authority's arrangements at the local hospitals.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—The authority's orthopaedic consultant made five primary examinations and two re-examinations of higher school pupils at the local clinic

during the year, the five primary examinations embracing two cases of spinal curvature and one case each of talipes, paralysis and minor deformity, respectively. The treatment carried out by the orthopaedic nurse in respect of higher school pupils included the following :—

Attendances at clinics for remedial exercises	113
Attendances at clinics for electrical treatment	85
Attendances at clinics for massage	54
Attendances at schools for remedial exercises	739
Other services	1

Ultra- Violet Light Treatment.—One higher school pupil received ultra-violet light treatment at the Authority's clinic, in respect of alopecia, on nine occasions in the course of the year.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.—The services of the Authority's dental staff in regard to secondary and higher schools is limited to pupils who are specially referred as being in need of dental treatment and during the year under review dental treatment was provided at the Authority's clinics in 585 such cases.

20.—CONTINUATION SCHOOLS, Etc.

Evening Classes.—Evening Classes are organised by the Education Authority during the winter months and cover a wide variety of subjects in practical and academic spheres but the activities of the School Medical Service are not extended to persons attending these classes.

Junior Instruction Centres.—The Education Authority continued to administer three junior instruction centres in accordance with arrangements made with the Ministry of Labour, two centres for boys being situated at Trealaw and Pontygwaith, respectively, and a girls' centre at Ynyswen.

The School Medical Service arrangements in respect of these centres include provision for the medical examination of each juvenile soon after admission, the examination of specially referred cases whenever required, and the periodical re-examination of all juveniles found defective at previous inspections. In accordance with these arrangements 758 boys and 517 girls, making a total of 1,275 juveniles, were subjected to routine medical examination in the course of the year and 599 re-examinations were carried out in the same period.

During the visits of the medical staffs to the centres frequent surveys were made for the purpose of ascertaining the nutritional condition of the pupils and any juveniles showing the slightest degree of subnormal nutrition were certified as being in need of additional nourishment. The aggregate results of these surveys in the three terms of the year are indicated in the subjoined table.

Centre.	Term.	No of Pupils Surveyed.	No. certified as mal-nourished.	Per-centage certified.
Ynyswen (Girls).	Spring Term ...	240	78	32.5
	Summer Term	230	26	11.2
	Autumn Term	350	74	21.1
Glydach Court, Trealaw (Boys)	Spring Term ...	180	27	15.0
	Summer Term	137	25	18.2
	Autumn Term	160	33	20.6
Pontygwaith (Boys)	Spring Term ...	220	46	20.9
	Summer Term	235	52	22.1
	Autumn Term	233	71	30.5

Among the 1,275 juveniles who underwent routine medical examination 300, or 23.5 per cent., were found to require treatment for defects other than uncleanness and dental defects, this proportion being slightly less than that of 26.8 per cent. recorded for the previous year.

The detailed records showed that generally the physical condition of the girls was less satisfactory than that of the boys, the proportion of girls found to be suffering from defective vision and squint being 18.2 per cent. as compared with 16.4 per cent. for the boys, while for defects of the nose and throat the proportions were 15.5 per cent. and 3.2 per cent., respectively, for anaemia 10.1 per cent. and 4.0 per cent., respectively, and in the case of chorea 0.8 per cent. for the girls whereas no boys were found to be so suffering.

In regard to their nutritional condition also, the girls compared unfavourably with the boys, the proportion classified as slightly subnormal or bad being 22.6 per cent. for the girls as compared with 17.9 per cent. in respect of the boys.

The "following-up" summaries showed that 13 juveniles received effective treatment for minor ailments during the year, 110 were dealt with at the Authority's eye clinic in respect of defective vision or squint, spectacles being prescribed in 95 cases, and supplied free of cost in respect of 42 juveniles who belonged to necessitous families, four pupils received operative treatment for chronic tonsillitis and adenoids under the Authority's arrangements, two received orthopaedic treatment prescribed by the orthopaedic consultant, and 118 were treated at the Authority's dental clinics.

21.—JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

The Bye-laws adopted by the Education Authority under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, for regulating the employment of children of school age before or after school hours, continued in operation but no application was received during the year for the medical examination of any child under these Bye-laws nor under the Employment of Children in Entertainments Rules, 1933.

22.—SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

Owing to the additional work involved in connection with malnutrition surveys and the selection of children to proceed to school camps and, during the latter portion of the year to conditions arising out of the war, it was not possible for the medical staff to undertake any special inquiries during the year under review.

23.—MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

The following summary provides information as to the miscellaneous work which was carried out at the school clinics by the School Medical Service Staff during the year and which consisted of the examination of and reports upon :—

- (i.) 141 children owing to persistent non-attendance at school ;
- (ii.) 7 cases at the request and for the guidance of the local Police Courts ;
- (iii.) 418 children referred by teachers or attendance officers ;

- (iv.) 74 children regarding their fitness to attend at various establishments, such as Tygwyn Convalescent Home, Llwyngwril, and Boverton Camp ;
- (v.) 187 children ear-marked by the medical inspectors themselves for the more detailed and thorough examinations which the conditions and facilities at the clinics permit ;
- (vi.) 50 candidates (including 8 re-examined) for bursarships or student-teacherships ; and
- (vii.) 254 cases drawn from the above categories and referred for further examination or re-examination.

School Camps.—Having in mind the appreciable benefits derived by the children who attended at the school holiday camps during previous summers the Authority agreed to renew the arrangement which enabled Rhondda school children to enjoy a sojourn at the Pendine School Camp, the medical and sanitary arrangements of which, as in previous years, were under the close supervision of Dr. L. W. Pole, Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Llanelly. The number of Rhondda children selected and sent to this Camp during the year, after the necessary medical examination, amounted to 242, comprising 143 boys and 99 girls.

At the invitation and with the co-operation of the National Council for Social Service, arrangements were also made for 84 boys and 198 girls to spend periods varying from ten days to a fortnight at the Gileston Camp, 426 boys at the Ogmere Camp, and 438 girls at the Rhose Camp. During the winter months the facilities at some of these camps enabled them to be used as Winter Residential Schools and under these arrangements 220 boys were sent for a period of three weeks to Ogmere and 78 girls to Rhose.

Tygwyn Convalescent Home.—The continued kindness and generosity of Miss M. S. Davies, "Gregynog," Llandinam, made it possible for a number of Rhondda girls to enjoy the advantage of a prolonged stay at the Tygwyn Convalescent Home which is a special residential school recognised by the Board of Education.

At the beginning of the year there were ten Rhondda girls at the Home and during the year 17 were admitted and 16 discharged so that 11 girls from this district remained in residence at the end of the year.

The school medical staff undertook the medical examination of the girls before their departure, the selection being made from among badly nourished girls belonging to necessitous families. The medical examination of the girls after their return from the Home has invariably indicated a considerable improvement in their general physical condition which in most instances is largely maintained throughout the remainder of their school lives.

During the summer months the medical staff also co-operated in the examination of 54 girls who had returned to the Rhondda from Tygwyn and were invited to the girls' camp at Boverton, which is also organised and maintained by Miss Davies.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

Summary of Work carried out in 1939 in the interests of the School Medical Service.

	Times used (No. of Sessions).	No. of Children examined.	No. of Re- examinations
Defective Vision	71	801	437
Special Examinations ...	47	827	254
Student Teachers and Bursars	2	42	8
Totals ...	120	1670	699

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,298
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,185
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990
Total								3,473

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	1,625
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	5,500
Total					7,125

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of *individual children* found at *Routine Medical Inspection* to require Treatment (**excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases**).

NOTE—No individual child is counted more than once in any column of this Table ; for example, a child suffering from defective vision and from adenoids appears once in Column 2, once in Column 3 and *once only* in Column 4. Similarly a child suffering from two defects other than defective vision appears once only in Column 3 and once in Column 4.

Group.			For defective vision (excluding squint).		For all other conditions recorded in Table II A.		Total.	
(1)			(2)		(3)		(4)	
Entrants	...	...	...	1	...	113	...	114
Second Age Group			...	161	...	178	...	262
Third Age Group			...	184	...	175	...	269
TOTAL	...	...	...	346	...	466	...	645

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp ...	—	—	—	—
	(2) „ Body ...	2	—	—	—
	(3) Scabies	18	1	9	—
	(4) Impetigo	17	—	4	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	41	—	9	—
	TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...	78	1	22	—
Eye	(6) Blepharitis... ..	33	5	14	4
	(7) Conjunctivitis	1	1	1	—
	(8) Keratitis	1	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities	3	—	1	—
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	9	—	4	—
	TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ...	47	6	20	4
Ear	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	345	1	149	2
	(12) Squint	63	3	23	—
	(13) Defective Hearing	14	3	8	—
	(14) Otitis Media	24	—	22	—
	(15) Other Ear Diseases	9	1	4	—
	TOTAL	415	7	184	2
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only	473	15	82	1
	(17) Adenoids only	17	—	3	—
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	144	2	32	—
	(19) Other Conditions	9	1	9	—
(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)		671	28	57	—
(21) Defective Speech		22	—	4	—

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection—Continued.

Defect or Disease.				Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
				No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
				Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :—						
	(22) Organic			49	39	17	9
	(23) Functional			12	23	—	3
	(24) Anaemia			258	48	85	5
Lungs	(25) Bronchitis			67	78	13	13
	(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases			7	3	8	1
	Pulmonary :—						
	(27) Definite			—	—	—	—
	(28) Suspected			1	4	3	2
Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary :—						
	(29) Glands			—	3	2	4
	(30) Bones and Joints			1	—	2	—
	(31) Skin			—	—	2	—
	(32) Other Forms			3	1	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32) ...				4	4	6	4
Nervous System	(33) Epilepsy			1	1	5	—
	(34) Chorea			1	—	9	2
	(35) Other Conditions			5	3	7	1
Deformities	(36) Rickets			64	—	3	—
	(37) Spinal Curvature			39	7	5	1
	(38) Other Forms			18	1	9	—
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ...				40	3	23	3
Total Number of Defects ...				2482	275	628	51

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.**

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspected.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	1298	129	9.9	1042	80.3	120	9.2	7	0.5
Second Age-group	1185	93	7.8	834	70.4	247	20.8	11	0.9
Third Age-group	990	89	9.0	687	69.4	210	21.2	4	0.4
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3473	311	9.0	2563	73.8	577	16.6	22	0.6

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

	At Certified Schools for the		At Certified Schools for the		At other Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
	Blind.	Partially Sighted.	Deaf.	Partially Deaf.					
Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8
Deaf	—	—	13	—	—	4	—	1	18
Partially Deaf	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Mentally Defective (Feeble-minded)	—	—	—	—	20	71	—	12	103
Epileptic (Severe Epilepsy)	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	9
Physically Defective Children :—									
A. Tuberculous—									
(i.) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	2	13
(ii.) Non-Pulmonary do.	—	—	—	—	6	19	1	12	38
B. Delicate	—	—	—	—	11	611	—	—	622
C. Crippled	—	—	—	—	2	103	—	—	105
D. Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	2	82
Children with Multiple Defects :—									
(i.) Feeble-minded and crippled	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	7
(ii.) Feeble-minded and heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii.) Heart disease and tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	6	—	13	—	45	921	1	35	1021

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV TREATMENT TABLES.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Skin :—			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii.) Other Treatment	—	1	1
Ringworm-Body ...	—	1	1
Scabies ...	—	17	17
Impetigo ...	—	23	23
Other Skin Disease ...	4	46	50
Minor Eye Defects :— (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	—	44	44
Minor Ear Defects ...	—	45	45
Miscellaneous. (e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	—	11	11
Total ...	4	188	192

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT TABLES.

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under Author- ity's Scheme.	Other- wise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	801	31	832
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes ...	—	—	—
Total ...	801	31	832
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :—			
(a) Prescribed ...	727	31	758
(b) Obtained ...	277	362	639

TABLE IV.

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

	Number of Defects.				Total.
	Tonsils only.	Adenoids only.	Tonsils and Adenoids.	Other Defects.	
Received Operative Treatment :—					
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	—	—	253	—	253
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	22	—	5	—	27
TOTAL ...	22	—	258	—	280
Received other Forms of Treatment					383
Total Number treated...					663

TABLE IV.

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Number of children treated :—	
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.
Residential treatment with education...	5	—
Residential treatment without education	—	2
Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	67	—
Total number of children treated	...	67

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist—

	Years.	Primary Exam- inations.	Re- Exam- inations.	Totals
(a) Routine Age Groups	Under 5—	121	118	239
	5.....	1026	943	1969
	6.....	212	1620	1832
	7.....	45	2191	2236
	8.....	—	1973	1973
	9.....	—	2157	2157
	10.....	—	2144	2144
	11.....	—	1812	1812
	12.....	—	1550	1550
	13.....	—	1697	1697
	14.....	—	904	904
	15.....	—	21	21
		1404	17130	18534
(b) Specials (Primary, 403, Re-examinations, 1148)				1551
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)				20085
(2) Number found to require treatment				16265
(3) Number actually treated				9724
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment				11582
(5) Half-days devoted to :—				
Inspection	.....	.....	.....	118
Treatment	.....	.....	.....	1254
				1372
(6) Fillings :—				
Permanent Teeth		.....	.....	4900
Temporary Teeth		.....	.....	27
				4927
(7) Extractions :—				
Permanent Teeth		.....	.....	2199
Temporary Teeth		.....	.....	10057
				12256
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	.....	.....	.....	3793
(9) Other operations :—				
Permanent Teeth	.....	.....	.....	2376
Temporary Teeth		.....	.....	4018
				6394

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE VI.

Group VI.—Uncleanliness and verminous conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	... ..	1
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	... ..	17334
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	...	2482
(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	...	—
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—		
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws	...	—

Statement of the number of children notified during the year ended 31st December, 1939, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority.

DIAGNOSIS.				Boys.	Girls.	
1.	(i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School:—					
	(a)	Idiots	.....	—	—	
	(b)	Imbeciles	.....	3	1	
	(c)	Others	.....	1	1	
2.	Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16				—	1
Total number of children notified - 7.				4	3	

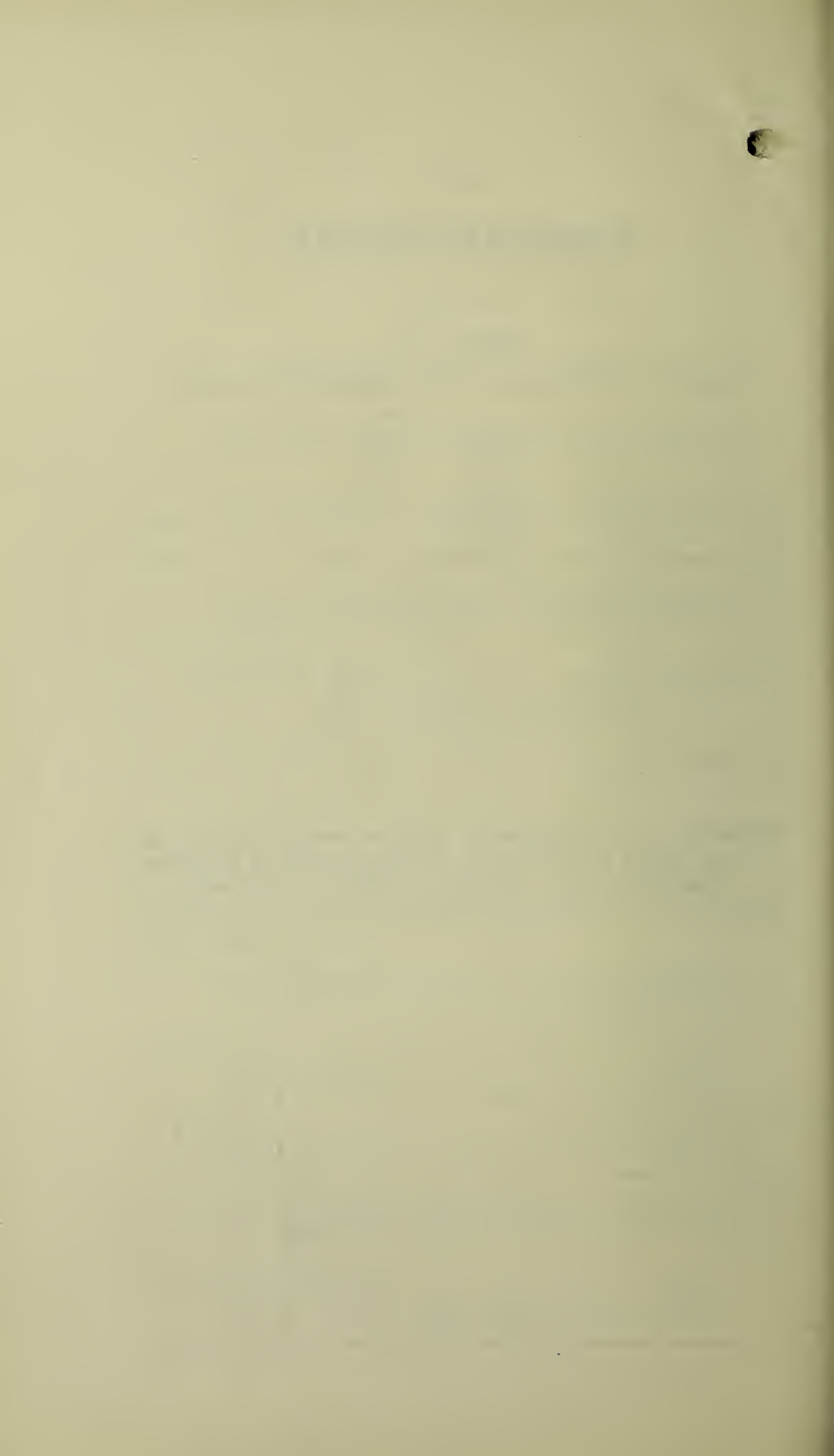


TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Routine Inspections—Boys	...	...	...	338
Girls	...	...	...	281
			Total	<u>619</u>

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	138
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	742
			Total	...	880

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of *individual children* found at *Routine Medical Inspection* to require Treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Routine group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
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SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.**TABLE II.****A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.**

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.				Special Inspections.			
		No. of Defects.				No. of Defects.			
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.			Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.		
(1)		(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(2) " Body ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(3) Scabies ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(4) Impetigo ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	—	10	—	—	1	2	—	—
	TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...	2	11	—	—	1	2	—	—
Eye	(6) Blepharitis... ..	4	10	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(8) Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ...	5	10	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ear	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ...	36	56	—	—	8	1	—	1
	(12) Squint ...	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(13) Defective Hearing ...	—	18	—	—	3	1	—	—
Nose and Throat	(14) Otitis Media ...	2	6	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(15) Other Ear Diseases ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	14	71	4	—	2	1	—	—
	(17) Adenoids only ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	—	18	—	—	1	1	—	—
	(19) Other Conditions ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	11	104	—	8	2	1	1	1
	(21) Defective Speech ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection—*Continued.*

Defect or Disease.				Routine Inspections.				Special Inspections.			
				No. of Defects.				No. of Defects.			
				Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.			Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.		
(1)				(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :—			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(22)	Organic	...	4	3	3	5	—	—	—	—
	(23)	Functional	...	1	2	—	9	—	—	—	—
	(24)	Anaemia	...	29	49	—	7	2	1	—	1
Lungs	(25)	Bronchitis	...	—	10	2	12	1	—	1	—
	(26)	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary :—										
	(27)	Definite	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(28)	Suspected	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary :—										
	(29)	Glands	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	(30)	Bones and Joints	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(31)	Skin	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(32)	Other Forms	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)				—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Nervous System	(33)	Epilepsy	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(34)	Chorea	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(35)	Other Conditions	...	—	10	—	1	—	1	—	—
Deformities	(36)	Rickets	...	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(37)	Spinal Curvature	...	2	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(38)	Other Forms	...	5	88	—	1	—	—	—	—
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)				7	30	—	—	5	3	1	—
Total Number of Defects				128	552	9	44	26	13	3	4

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of the Pupils subjected to Routine Inspection.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspect- ed.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys	338	20	5.9	269	79.6	48	14.2	1	0.3
Girls	281	26	9.3	206	73.3	48	17.0	1	0.4
TOTAL	619	46	7.4	475	76.7	96	15.5	2	0.3

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.
TREATMENT TABLES.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Skin :—			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii.) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm-Body ...	—	—	—
Scabies ...	—	—	—
Impetigo ...	—	—	—
Other Skin Disease ...	2	5	7
Minor Eye Defects :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	—	14	14
Minor Ear Defects ...	—	6	6
Miscellaneous.			
(e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chil-blains, etc.) ...	—	11	11
Total ...	2	36	38

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT TABLES.

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	191	10	201
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes ...	—	—	—
Total ...	191	10	201
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :—			
(a) Prescribed ...	172	10	182
(b) Obtained ...	78	89	167

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

	Number of Defects.				Total.
	Tonsils only.	Aden- oids only.	Tonsils and Aden- oids.	Other De- fects.	
Received Operative Treat- ment :—					
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	—	—	20	—	20
By Private Practition- er or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	2	—	—	—	2
TOTAL ...	2	—	20	—	22
Received other Forms of Treatment					50
Total Number treated...					72

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were :—							
(i) Inspected by the Dentists :							
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	585
(ii) Found to require Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	585
(iii) Actually Treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	585
(2) Half-days devoted to :—							
Inspection	{ Included in the figures shown in the corresponding Table applicable to Elementary Schools, no special sessions having been exclusively devoted to Secondary Schools.						
Treatment							
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1341
(4) Fillings :—							
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1095	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	—	
							1095
(5) Extractions :—							
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	597	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	75	
							654
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	...	...	337
(7) Other operations :—							
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	354	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	57	
							411

APPENDIX.

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Routine Inspections—Boys	.....	.....	.....	758
Girls	.....	.....	.....	517
			Total	<u>1,275</u>

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of Re-inspections	.....	.....	.....	599
			Total	<u>599</u>

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of *individual children* found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (**excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases**).

Routine group						<u>300</u>
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JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections,			
		No. of Defects.			
		Requiring Treatment.		Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.	
(1)		(2)	(3)		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp ...	—	—	—	—
	(2) „ Body ...	—	—	—	—
	(3) Scabies ...	2	—	—	—
	(4) Impetigo ...	—	—	—	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	5	3	—	—
	TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...	7	3	—	—
Eye	(6) Blepharitis... ...	7	4	—	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis ...	1	—	—	—
	(8) Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	—	—
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint) ...	5	—	—	—
	TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ...	13	4	—	—
Ear	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ...	14	91	—	—
	(12) Squint ...	10	3	—	—
	(13) Defective Hearing ...	10	3	—	—
	(14) Otitis Media ...	10	—	—	—
	(15) Other Ear Diseases ...	3	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	19	47	—	—
	(17) Adenoids only ...	3	1	—	—
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	1	30	—	—
	(19) Other Conditions ...	1	2	—	—
(20)	Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	8	—	—	—
(21)	Defective Speech ...	9	—	—	—

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection—Continued.

Defect or Disease.					Routine Inspections.			
					No. of Defects.			
					Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.		
(1)					(2)	(3)		
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :—							
	(22)	Organic	...	...	10	4	2	8
	(23)	Functional	...	...	4	4	1	2
	(24)	Anaemia	...	...	30	52	—	—
Lungs	(25)	Bronchitis	...	...	4	—	1	—
	(26)	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	3	—	1	—
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary :—							
	(27)	Definite	...	...	—	—	—	—
	(28)	Suspected	...	...	—	—	1	4
	Non-Pulmonary :—							
	(29)	Glands	...	...	—	—	—	—
	(30)	Bones and Joints	...	...	—	—	—	—
	(31)	Skin	...	...	1	—	—	—
	(32)	Other Forms	...	...	—	—	—	1
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)					1	—	—	1
Nervous System	(33)	Epilepsy	...	...	—	—	—	1
	(34)	Chorea	...	...	—	4	—	—
	(35)	Other Conditions	...	...	1	5	—	1
Deformities	(36)	Rickets	...	...	10	3	—	—
	(37)	Spinal Curvature	...	...	3	3	—	—
	(38)	Other Forms	...	...	8	2	—	1
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)					15	1	—	—
Total Number of Defects					297	212	5	18

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of the Pupils subjected to Routine Inspection.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspect- ed.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys	758	87	11.5	535	70.6	135	17.8	1	0.1
Girls	517	3	0.6	397	76.8	116	22.4	1	0.2
TOTAL	1275	90	7.1	932	73.1	251	19.7	2	0.2

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

TABLE IV.
TREATMENT TABLES.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Skin :—			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii.) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm-Body ...	—	—	—
Scabies ...	—	2	2
Impetigo ...	—	—	—
Other Skin Disease ...	—	2	2
Minor Eye Defects :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	—	1	1
Minor Ear Defects ...	—	6	6
Miscellaneous.			
(e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chil-blains, etc.) ...	—	2	2
Total ...	—	13	13

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT TABLES.

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	110	—	110
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :—			
(a) Prescribed ...	95	—	95
(b) Obtained ...	42	29	71

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment under the Authority's Scheme, in respect of Tonsils and Adenoids	4
Received other forms of Treatment	10
Total Number Treated	14

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were :—							
(i) Inspected by the Dentists :							
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
(ii) Found to require Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
(iii) Actually Treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
(2) Half-days devoted to :—							
Inspection	{ Included in the figures shown in the corresponding Table applicable to Elementary Schools, no special sessions having been exclusively devoted to Junior Instruction Centres.						
Treatment							
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
(4) Fillings :—							
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	55	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	—	
							55
(5) Extractions :—							
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	139	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	7	
							146
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
(7) Other operations :—							
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	18	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	—	
							18



Rhondda Urban District Council.

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